The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. Write plainly the name to be registered, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually a perfect Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Post Masters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1873. NO. 278.

FIRST EDITION.

MINE DISASTER.

Explosion at the Diamond Mine in Wilkesbarre—Two Men Killed and Two Injured.

WILKESBARRE, PA., August 4.—An explosion occurred at the Diamond mines of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, this morning, by which two men were killed and two injured. Luke Foley, assistant fire boss, was badly burned about the head and hands, but will recover. John Flaherty died while being removed from the mines, and Frederick Tuftord died while being carried home. The mine boss, Thomas Harkness, rushed to their rescue, and was prostrated by the after damp, but was taken out before life was extinct, and will recover. The fresh fall from the bodies of Tuftord and Flaherty while the assistants were removing them. The explosion was caused by one of the men trying to brush back the damp while carrying an open lamp.

CRIMES.

Attack by a Mob of Pickpockets.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Heinrich Maenerchor had an excursion to College Point yesterday, but the rain drove the party on board the boat, and a number of pickpockets attempted to follow, but being resisted, made an attack with bricks and stones. Two men had their skulls fractured and several women were seriously injured. The excursion party used their pistols with effect.

A Wife Fatally Kicked.

Timothy Donevan brutally kicked his wife yesterday, fatally injuring her, at their residence. No. 11 Jacob street.

Child Killed.

During an altercation in South Brooklyn, between John McCallum and Samuel Conors, the former threw a large water pitcher at the latter, which, missing its object, struck Conors' child, injuring its spine, inflicting fatal wounds. McCallum was arrested.

Colored Man Mobbed—Ku-Klux in Kentucky.

CROWLEY, August 4.—Last week or weeks since a negro man attempted to commit a rape on the person of a young white lady in Elkhorn township, near Frankford, Ky., and had to leave the county. He returned Saturday night, and during the night a body of men attacked him, firing upon and instantly killing him.

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The fight was witnessed by a large number of persons.

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The town of Halifax, has agreed to row Biglin for $5,000, allowing the latter two hundred and fifty pounds for expenses. The time has not yet been fixed.

Messrs. Smith, Tiford and Hogan, lawyers, have been given by Mrs. Ann E. Young a divorce suit, as counsel. Brigham Young's effort to compromise was not successful. The case comes up before Judge Emerson to-day, in Salt Lake City. Great interest is manifested in the result.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Carbon county Republican Convention is called for the 25th instant.

The Cameron county *Press* says: "The result of the deliberations of the Republican county Convention is gratifying to every member of the party. We have a ticket that will receive the cordial support of every Republican, and be triumphantly elected.

The work of depleting the Treasury of the county still goes on at Clarion. The ring is determined to rob the honest tax-payers of every cent possible, and they will stop at nothing to accomplish this end. The people throughout the county are getting their eyes open to this fact, and are commencing to kick against the movement. We fear it will be of little use, however, inasmuch as the ring is strong and unscrupulous, and eager for spoils that await them. —*Last timely Independent.*

The Pennsburg (Montgomery county) *Democrat* of the 30th ult., "owns up" in the following plain language: "It cannot be gainsaid that during the last years the Democratic party in this county has been split into two factions by the excessive electioneering of the Congressional candidates, who from year to year became arrayed against each other with increasing bitterness, until finally, at the last election the deplorable consequence was arrived at of two Democratic candidates claiming to have received the regular nomination which secured the election of a Republican Congressman in this district, and by which said division, together with other causes, the entire Democratic county ticket was lost. This was a severe blow for the Democratic party of this county, and was received with the greatest regret by all honest Democratic voters. The consequences of these effects at dividing the party were plainly perceptible again in the convention last week, especially by the fact that one of the leaders of the two divisions himself appeared as candidate for the State Convention. If this contention is to be manifest itself at the primary meeting in August and at the nominating convention in September, certain defeat awaits the party at the election.

Ohio.

HON. SAMUEL KNOX RENOMINATED FOR SENATOR.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CADIZ, OHIO, August 4, 1873.

The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Twentieth District, at Flushing, Belmont county, renominated by acclamation Hon. Samuel Knox, of Harrison county, for Senator.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY BANTLING CHRISTENED AT CINCINNATI—THE MORBID OF INVENTION MADE RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS NONDESCRIPT.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—The call for a meeting at Wood's Theater to-night, to ratify the action of the People's Convention held at Columbus on the 30th inst., drew from fifteen hundred to two thousand persons. William M. Ramsey was elected President, with a long list of Vice Presidents. Mr. Ramsey, on taking the chair, raked both parties for having been false to the interest of the people. Under Republican rule the Federal government had been increasing in power all will, while the Democratic party had forgotten the doctrine of strict construction of the constitution. The ballot, he claimed, had been cast resolutely for the past four years, and that the time had come for independent action.

E. M. DAVIS, representative of the labor reformers, was introduced, and at length made a speech, read the following preamble and resolution, which were at the close of the meeting adopted:

WHEREAS, The Republican party has ceased to be the means of protection for the people, and the Democratic party has ceased to be a fit instrument of liberty; and Whereas, the condition of the country and the distress of the people demand a new party; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the people of Cincinnati, do hereby indorse the platform adopted by the people of the People's Convention, held at Columbus on the 30th of July.

Resolved, That the name of this party shall be the People's party.

Resolved, That we hereby ratify the nomination for State officers and pledge our hearty support at the polls.

Hon. Thomas E. Cunningham, author of the Alien county resolutions, followed Mr. Davis, and was received with tremendous applause. He said the Democratic party was no longer useful to the country. He held the Democratic party no right to alter the purpose of the organization had been accomplished. Beyond that continuance was meaningless. Both parties had outlived their influence. The movement looking to the formation of the People's party was born of necessity, and would succeed. The Democratic party might postpone its success, but could not finally prevent the people from succeeding.

Hon. Geo. Pugh was loudly called for, and, in response, spoke specially of his observations of the operations of the Convention at Columbus. He arraigned both parties for dishonesty, and said he proposed to spend the remaining years of his life in whipping thieves and rascals out of the temples of our liberties.

Letters were read from Ex-Secretary Cox and Judge Stallo, both giving in their adhesion to the new movement. The former warned them that partisan rancor called for them to make common cause, and called for them to reach a high standard in their country nomination, as well as in the State.

Judge Collins, the nominee for Governor, was then introduced by Mr. Pugh. He traced the rise of the new party, dwelling especially on the Columbus Convention, where, he said, by adopting Horace Greeley they rejected the principles advocated by Jefferson, and were asked to throw away all principles to get a man who had gone on and off Jeff Davis bail. He did not indict Mr. Greeley as a man, but an obstacle and delusion as a Democratic candidate. In noting the attributes made by the Democratic press upon the movement, and the claim made for McMahon, of Dayton, that he would be a suitable Democratic candidate, because he had indicated the errors with which that party had been charged, he said he was too believed the Democrats erred at Cincinnati, but it was on the side that the platform, but stopped short of the demands of the platform. His first care was to be nothing less than a complete restoration of the Union. He believed the best hope for the regeneration of Judge Chase in 1868, but the Democratic party could not then raise itself to the occasion.

He argued for revenue reform, and urged that one of the serious objections to the present parties was that had men understood the secret of their machinery, and used it for their own advantage to the detriment of the people's interests.

Hon. Fred. Hauserck followed Judge Collins in a speech which elicited frequent cheers and applause. He claimed that the purpose of the new party was to free the people of the parties and to strangle the other. The People's party were for equality of justice to all men. He believed the people would flock to them as soon as they were persuaded that it was to be a consistent fight for principle. He urged the reduction of office holders by abolishing the Bureaus of Agriculture and Education, and the National printing office; and while he did not intend to commit the party or anybody else to his views, he would favor the abolition of the present system of depositing bank funds, and during the night a body of men attacked him, firing upon and instantly killing him.

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THE SWITZERLAND OF AMERICA.

Mauch Chunk, Its Name and Surroundings—Mount Pisgah—Local Celebrities—The Switchback Railroad—The Tourists' Sensations while Going up the Mountain Side—Scenery from the Summit—A Coal Mine which has Burned for Forty-one Years—Glen Onoko.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., August 1, 1873.

This is a prosperous town. Its prosperity is due to the mining and shipping of anthracite coal. It is fast becoming a popular summer resort. Some of the causes which give it popularity are: Its mountain scenery, its miniature Niagaras, teeming with vicious trout; enchanting drives; pure, cool water, issuing from everlasting hills; invigorating air, cerulean skies, easiness of access, and hotel accommodations.

A stray "philologist," who seems to know considerable Indian, says that "Mauch Chunk" means "bear's cave," and that the *ejymon* of the word "Match" is found again in "moccasin," or "mocconson," Algonquin "mashsin." In this connection it might be well to add that "Switchback," a term I shall have occasion to employ in after parts of my letter, has no signification whatever.

Mauch Chunk is distant from Easton fifty miles, and from Philadelphia some one hundred and fifteen. It lies between (?) three hills, pine-covered, heaven-high and underlaid with coal. To one standing in the midst of the valley below, these hills face, respectively to the north, to the east, and to the south. The space between North and South hills admits of one street of average width, with a row of houses on either side. At the base of East hill is the track of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, forming a perfect parabola, and protected against the wear of the waves by walls of stone. Here is the depot of the road. Parallel with the track is the canal of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company, with its locks and coal-breakers of the most extensive order. At the base of West hill, which is connected with East hill by an iron bridge raised off for pedestrians and wagons, we have, first, the "Mansion House;" an hotel furnishing accommodations for four hundred diners and twelve hundred lodgers, and with spacious parlors and piazzas besides. It is the best building on the south slope of West hill. Many cubic yards of earth were excavated from the side of the hill to allow of the erection of an edifice so imposing. We have, secondly, an highway, which begins to climb the hillside just to the right of the Mansion House; and, thirdly, the track of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; and, lastly, the beach of the river.

The summit of North hill is called Mount Pisgah.

"Might I but stand on Pisgah's top,
And view the lands pe'er," etc.

The lower part of the hill, being less precipitous than the corresponding parts of its brethren, has on its slopes by far the largest as well as the handsomest portion of the town. Here is an architectural masterpiece, the Episcopal church; the palatial residence of Hon. Asa Packer, M. C., and other lesser mansions. Mr. Packer, thirty years ago, was a mule driver on an Eastern canal. To-day he is one of the few Croesus of the Keystone State, worth—does his fortune number seven figures or eight? Only from twenty-five to thirty millions. He has given the Lehigh University, at Bethlehem, Pa., one million in money, grounds and buildings. In 1856 Mr. Packer was the Democratic nominee for the gubernatorial chair, against Hon. Wm. F. Packer. The result will be Lehigh Valley Railroad transported next year four hundred and fifty thousand tons of coal. Within the next twenty-five years the whole of the land tons are to be mined, and the capacity of the road is to be commensurately increased.

Along the sides and over the very summit of Mount Pisgah was constructed, in 1861 or thereabouts, the famous "Switchback" railroad. Its gravity railway, for the purpose of conveying to market vast beds of coal, descends from the mineral regions of the mountain far beyond. The road is twenty-five miles in extent. Eight miles are occupied by coal trains in their descent from the mines; the remaining seventeen are kept in order for the accommodation of excursionists, and constitute the so-called Switchback.

To get to the summit of Mount Pisgah, which is six hundred feet above the level of the Lehigh, and three thousand feet above the level of the sea, the tourist is first shot up a steep grade of a fifty-inclined plane (twenty-one hundred and fifty feet in length), then he is transferred to a level stretch of road, with the horizon. Having taken his seat in a coach somewhat larger and stronger than an ordinary horse car, he is ready for the "mountain railway car," which issues from underneath the track, and which is nothing more or less than a low four-wheeled car, and very ponderous, to which are attached two tanos of toughest iron, six inches broad, and in communication with a drum wheel in the engine house above—in fact, it is up and away, near end of the couch, and all is ready. Once up, the ride over the Switchback is delightful. Rapidly, some the couch runs to a point nine miles distant, where it is drawn up another plane. Here the train is to be joined to another train. It is on the same side of the mountain. It is eight miles distant.

On the morning of the 29th ult., at eight o'clock, a party of one hundred ladies and gentlemen, teachers, preachers, editors and children, left Easton for Mauch Chunk by way of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, conformably some to cars chartered for the occasion. *En route* they changed cars at Catasauqua, and at Allentown. They reached Mauch Chunk at eleven o'clock, coming, in general, to spend a day under the shadows of these mighty mountains. Unfortunately, we experience the sensation of an excursion over the Switchback. Four horse carriages are taken to the top of the plane—for the writer was one of the party. Mount Pisgah looked our lively steep! It was sensational! What! draw each of us up there! At two coaches! Thrilling! Whew! Thrilling! The train consisted of a platform car for the horses, with their trappings. All ready! The engineer's bell rings. Puffs of white smoke issue from the engine house. The safety car is nearing the rear coach. The safety car has touched the rear coach, and upward move car, car and horses. Speed is gathered. The engineer has credence to him who has not been there and experienced it.

"What if the bands break?" "No possible harm can befall us, madame. If the bands both break, which is fair-to-middling under the circumstances of the car, penetrates the ground, and we—come to a standstill."

The bands have never broken; there is no danger in the line as it may now be managed, and there is supposed to the greatest danger. At the summit. Ten minutes to gather breath and peruse the landscape. "Thrilling! Tremendous! Grand! Magnificent! Onward, and seaward, and eastward," what counties are spread out before us! "All the world at our feet," unto Dan, and all Naphtali and the land of Judah, unto the uttermost sea, and the south unto Zoar," Give us a long hour for a drink in its inspiring air! Well may the merry Englishman find easy utterance and new meaning in the words of poor Goldsmith—

"Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow,
Let me down a pensive hour to spend,
Where Alpine solitude ascend,
And sit me on the mountain brow."

Looking downward where a hundred realms appear."

At the feet lies Mauch Chunk, hardly larger than a school boy's map; the serpentine Lehigh, bordered with railroads and canals, is right behind an Alpine worthy; doubling East hill, a coal train, perhaps one hundred and eighty cars, the engine being near, the middle car being in the rear, and west; here a boat, a bridge or a schooner's hook-out, there a foundry or an isolated shanty. Thirty-five miles northward, the two ranges of the Blue mountains. One is the Delaware Water Gap, the other, the Wind Gap. The azure cone, which rears its apex above the cloud-region, and which one would have to wag his tongue against this land of promise, or talk of the earth and New Jersey; or New Jersey and the other sinners of New York; or New Jersey and other mosquito farms; or call it Philadelphia's kitchen garden; or, in short, strive to belittle it in any way. It will be rather inconvenient for New Jersey if all the sinners are to be sent thither to reform, but one cannot have everything, and if the journalists cease to make her an object of attention she may be happy yet.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Protection of Life on Steam Vessels

The New Rules Vigorously Enforced

The Fort Snelling Reservation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1873.

Protection of Life on Steam Vessels.

The new regulations for the protection of the lives of passengers on steam vessels, prepared under the provisions of the act of 1871, are now being vigorously enforced. The Treasury Department has received notification that the steam propeller Pacific, a passenger vessel running on Lake Superior, has been detected in carrying one hundred and fifty kegs of giant powder, marked putty. Some days ago the Secretary of the Treasury received a letter from the transportation of this very article from the General Agent of the Union Steamboat Company, rendered and the decision, "that if the explosive compound known as giant powder be in fact nitroglycerine, solidified or absorbed by fullers' earth, or if nitro-glycerine enter at all into its composition, the act of shipping, receiving or conveying the same, either as freight or stores, on a passenger steamer, is clearly a violation of law. Gunpowder may be carried as freight on passenger steamers, by special license. By gunpowder is to be understood only the article ordinary and commercially designated as such. Nitro-glycerine, under certain regulations, may be carried on freight steamers only. Any attempt to introduce as freight on a passenger vessel any dangerously explosive compound, where of nitro-glycerine, in any of its forms, is a constituent part, subjects the offender to a fine of not less than one thousand nor more than two thousand dollars, one-half to go to the informer, and to the master of the vessel voluntarily or knowingly receiving or carrying such article. If the death of any person results from an explosion of the prohibited article, either while delivering, receiving or carrying the same, all persons concerned in shipping or receiving the same are deemed guilty of manslaughter, and on conviction shall suffer imprisonment for a period of not less than two years." The above ruling applies to vessels and vehicles of every description, whether on land or water. Orders have been sent to investigate and prosecute the offenders.

Senator Morton

has perfected his plan of operations for investigating and reporting to the next session of Congress during somewhat our farmers in their harvests. During last week, however, a week of sunshine and pure breezes, and the few pleasant days preceding and succeeding, the larger part of our grain and much of our hay was safely gathered in. One thing is peculiar to this delightful valley. We never suffer by drought. Our fields are always green, our vegetation, in the main, when all around is parched and burning, suffering for the want of refreshing showers. Our beautiful city, nestling in the bosom of a most lovely landscape, notwithstanding the hard times, looks unusually well. Its streets, which were recently represented in Peace Council Red Cross Guards, are in excellent condition and dangerous, because unprotected against accident from runaway teams or unmanageable horses. There is a fine pull up every part, preferable. It is shaded and free from dust. It affords, moreover, facility to view to advantage the superb residence of Mr. Packer, as well as the mechanical complexity of a long line of disused coal breakers.

The drive to Glen Onoko the writer has never been over. It is one of all the romantic drives, it is said to be unrivaled.

At the Mansion House are all the excursionist can desire in the way of hotel accommodations—plenty of pure water, and as cool, too, as if from the very heart of South mountain. Here is an unremarkable dinner see. On its tables wreck-creation of many a speckled trouting hour in the mountain streams of the Lehigh. The rooms are large and airy, the waiters willing, the proprietors obliging and the rates moderate.

In evidence of the increased popularity of the place was the fact that the hotel was filled all day long with excursionists from the cities, and in all inseparable from city life in summer, and as pronounive of that real refreshment to physical income which the mountain air is not found at the more fashionable watering places, it remains to be said that the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad have come here from the city of Brotherly Love in one week, not to say aught of smaller caravans from less pretentious hives.

The writer has been here for three seasons. He hopes to spend others here. He writes this in the interest of no man, but *pro salute civium Americanorum*.

W. C. A.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 4, 1873.

A YACHT RUN DOWN BY A STEAMER.

Much excitement exists among yachtsmen by a widely circulated report that a yacht was run down in the Sound by a Newport steamer, one night last week, with all on board. The report adds: The steamer sprung to the position, and probably expected a change shortly after Congressman Richmond entered instantly. The same duties of Judge Advocate were informed on good authority, Col. Rissinger, editor of the *Republican*, called upon Mr. Richmond and urgently solicited the office for himself. Mr. R. declined recommending him, leaving the selection entirely to the members of the *Republican* on that subject. When, if at all, a change will occur I cannot possibly know. From the above ruling applies to vessels and vehicles of every description, whether on land or water. Orders have been sent to investigate and prosecute the offenders.

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The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1873.

IF THIS fight between the Liberals and the Democrats goes much further we shall have another "bloody chasm," and the shaking of angry fists over it instead of open hands.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* speaks contemptuously of "the Moribund Democracy." Last year this same Democracy was alive enough to co-operate with the *Tribune*, and active enough to be complimented by it for a strength and vigor thought to be effective enough to carry Greeley into the Presidency. What has wrought the speedy change? Was it contact with the Liberal Republicans?

THE leaders in the Allen county (Ohio) movement were all renegade Republicans, who "Johnsonized" in 1866. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says, in addition, that the Democrats who took part in the Columbus Convention were all originally either Republicans or Whigs. These men all felt uneasy in a Simon-pure Democratic organization, and hence their eagerness for a new deal.

THE Liberal Republican party of New York must be sick, or it would hardly resort to Saratoga Springs for the benefit of its health. That, however, is where it met lately with its Democratic coadjutors, and there the plans were laid for the coming fall campaign in that State. It will take something stronger than Saratoga water, we incline to believe, to save those parties from defeat.

THE St. Louis *Republican* favors and the *Times* opposes the new party movement in Ohio. The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* is not favorably impressed with it, and so far, not a single paper supports it that did not support GREELEY last year, while many that did support GREELEY give it the cold shoulder. Not over a dozen newspapers in all, in and outside of the State, give it any countenance or encouragement.

PHILADELPHIA has had the Speakership of the House of Representatives for two years, and wants to keep it. We learn that Messrs. PORTER and VOORHIS, if re-elected, will both be candidates for the Speakership, and each will try to rally the Philadelphia delegation on his side. If either should succeed (which is by no means improbable) in securing the home support, he will be formidable as a candidate, and both would be correspondingly formidable, as they may happen to rally the other Philadelphia members to their side.

THE Chicago free-trade organs accept the Ohio resolution in favor of "a tariff for revenue," as satisfactory, which proves that they never were in earnest for free trade. A tariff for revenue can be so laid as to satisfy the majority of manufacturers, and any differences that may arise will be differences of detail, not of principle. If "a tariff for revenue" is to be the burden of the free traders' song, we may, by their own consent, treat the theory of free trade as being out of and beyond the canvass, altogether.

LANCASTER COUNTY, by popular vote under the Crawford county system, has instructed her delegates to the Republican State Convention to vote for HOWARD MACKEY for State Treasurer and Judge BUTLER for the Supreme Court. Mr. HENRY, the only contestant with Mr. MACKEY, personally canvassed the county, and had the aid of the *Express* and *Inquirer*; but the people, left to themselves, have met the issue, and decided in favor of our towns man. It is a high compliment to him, whatever it may be to Mr. HENRY.

THE Hoboken defalcation treads fast upon the heels of that in Brooklyn. It is not so enormous nor so flagrant as that of MILLS; but it shows dishonesty in a place of high trust, and just at the point where dishonesty should most be guarded against. It is another lesson in the most difficult of all the tasks our people have had to learn—that of knowing whom to trust, and how properly to watch those who are trusted. In the course of time, men who aspire to the position of Bank Directors will probably find out that a defalcation so confided to them very keen as a reproach to them as to the defaulter himself.

IT'S HARD but its true. On the authority of the Springfield *Republican* we, in common with the entire press of the country, were led to announce that the word "its," now so common, was not known to the translators of King JAMES' version of the Bible, who had to resort to all sorts of circumlocution for want of that little pronoun. And now, some fellow bent on finding out all about it himself, has searched the Bible through, and finally found "its" confronting him, to the eternal confusion of WEBSTER'S dictionary, and the Springfield *Republican*. It is found in the 5th verse of Leviticus 25th, as follows:

"That which groweth of its own accord of thy harvest thou shalt not reap."

THE nomination of R. W. HUGHES as the Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia is an evidence of the willingness of the Republicans of that State to let by-gones be by-gones. He was a Confederate officer during the war, and a Democratic editor before that; and political parties do not take men with an adverse past record unless they are prepared to ignore the past and begin anew. Mr. HUGHES is a native Virginian — one of the old families of that State; but he has sense enough to see that his native Commonwealth has not prospered, and cannot prosper, under Democratic rule, and courage enough to take his stand alongside of those who are, alone, the hope of her future prosperity. The Republicans of Virginia have no prejudices to gratify; and they have shown both boldness and magnanimity in burying the dead past out of sight.

THE New York *Tribune* is not overmuch disposed to flatter the Virginia Republican Convention, but yet is constrained to say this much:

"It is conceded by all that the personnel is far above the average. About half of the delegates are colored, and among the whites are many old men, whose gray heads and shaven faces prove them to be old-fashioned Virginia farmers. This is a new element, or rather a new phase, in politics here, as the radical conventions heretofore have been mainly composed of blacks and carpet-baggers."

That the old citizens of Virginia are learning their true interests, and are so far able to get over their old prejudices as to take an active part with the blacks in the Republican Convention, is a hopeful sign of the times, and that not merely in its political bearings. The one thing that has heretofore hindered the growth and prosperity of Virginia, has been the *caste* feeling of exclusiveness which has prevailed among the old residents of that State. When that is successfully broken down, the day of Virginia's redemption will speedily follow.

THE GREAT DELUSION.

In the English House of Lords, a few days ago, the Marquis of Salisbury having called attention to the fact that, of the twenty thousand clergymen of the Established Church, only two and a half per cent. had signed a certain objectionable petition, remarked that in so large a body of men the proportion of folly thus indicated was really quite insignificant. He even doubted whether the two Houses of Parliament, if tested, would be able to make a show equally favorable to the sense of their members. The view is sufficiently reasonable and well worthy of being remembered as a source of comfort and encouragement, both by those who deplore the folly of mankind in general, and by those who in select societies fail to detect the universal wisdom they expected. Certainly there never was a time in which for the sake of ordinary complacency with mankind, it was more necessary to regard the prevalence of human folly as an ultimate fact as natural and inevitable as light or darkness, heat or cold. Nor is it less necessary, for the same reason, to regard a certain proportion of folly as often naturally tempering the wisdom of those whom the world calls wise; even great, or at least very able, men being sometimes deficient in the quality for which Sozomen was pre-eminent.

The champions of Spiritualism rightly or wrongly reckon the adherents of their faith by millions in the United States. One high authority thinks ten millions a very low estimate. Probably no one knows or has the means of ascertaining their number with any approximation to exactness, but that they are very numerous there is no reason to doubt. In some sections of the country the sect is demonstrative in the confession of the opinions and fancies which constitute its faith, and also makes a considerable display of its strength. But it is alleged with much probability that, no open movement or record of membership would give any notion of the extent to which spiritualism is accepted and more or less practiced in this country, as in every community into which the delusion obtains entrance, a majority, it is said, of those who are impressed by its pretensions, are careful to conceal their convictions. The faith calls for neither martyrdom nor the slightest sacrifice of worldly interests. Indeed, it disavows the need of any such agency, inasmuch as it appeals to the senses and pretends to establish its claims to acceptance by a direct revelation in the form of phenomena addressed to the observation of each individual.

The doctrines of the sect are diffused not only by traveling missionaries or apostles, but by the circulation of magazines, tracts, and books, and literature of this kind is extensively read. According to the testimony of an oracle of the sect, it is not unusual for the itinerant medium on arriving at a secluded village in the far West or among the mountains, to find believers, some cherishing the imposture in isolation, others accustomed to meet for talk and discussion, and all waiting patiently or impatiently for the coming of an adept capable of initiating them in the higher mysteries. Persons whose curiosity or whose imagination has been excited by the reading of Spiritualistic publications frequently apply by letter to the hierophants of the sect, and in reply receive instruction or they are placed in communication with spirits ever near them.

These are a few only of the ways in which this degrading and often baleful delusion is gradually diffused among the American people. It seems peculiarly adapted to an intellectual condition more generally existing in the United States than in any other country. A few men of real ability and good education, such as Judge EDMONDS and ROBERT DALE OWEN, have adopted and seem fully to believe in the system. Such cases are altogether exceptional, and are, no doubt, to be referred to mental idiosyncrasies in the men, which it is impossible to account for, at least without a more intimate knowledge of their lives than the world possesses. So, a few European scholars have professed themselves worshippers of JUPITER and the other gods of OLYMPUS, and, as was long ago remarked, there is no conceivable opinion so absurd as not to have been maintained by one or more of the philosophers. The acceptance of the imposture by such men as Messrs. EDMONDS and OWEN is merely a strange eccentricity; among persons of their grade of intelligence in this country they stand alone as spiritualists. On the other hand, the communion of the spirits seems to have slight if any attraction for the utterly illiterate. The persons with whom it finds most favor appear to be those whose minds have been somewhat quickened by reading, but have never been cultivated by earnest or systematic study. Destitute of mental discipline, ignorant of the meaning of investigation, and yet by miscellaneous reading awake somewhat to the wonders of the worlds, they are so far prepared to listen with eagerness to the claims and promises of the wandering apostles of spiritualism. And they are all the better prepared for their fate, if their imaginations have been inflamed into morbid activity by familiarity with the inane novels best adapted to their taste and intelligence.

Mention of novels in connection with the topic reminds us that a shrewd publisher hopes to reap a golden harvest by issuing a continuation of DICKENS' "Edmund Drood," which is asserted to have been dictated to a spiritual medium by the great author himself. The medium, we are assured, is a plain mechanic, of Brattleborough, Vermont, who is, in his natural state, almost illiterate, and quite incapable of writing even tolerable English, but, during two hours every day the spirit of DICKENS takes possession of him, and writes fiction as he wrote it in his own person. Having completed the story left a fragment at his death, he will probably continue, for an indefinite period, to entertain the reading public as formerly with a succession of novels. The fact that this disgraceful fraud seems to an experienced publisher a happy stroke of business well illustrates the impression which the spiritual delusion has made upon the American population. Should spiritualists in vain buy the book without it, the speculation would turn out an immense success. But we suspect that not a few non-believers will be sufficiently foolish to purchase the worthless book for the gratification of a most stupid curiosity. It is certain that is all the benefit they will derive from the purchase, as no author capable of writing a book worth reading would use or permit any such trick to give it vogue. As to the spiritualists, they will surely get the worth of their money. People who can recognize the wisdom of BACON and the style of FRANKLIN in the emptiest and vulgarest trash ever printed, will easily pursuade themselves that DICKENS wrote the story, however, contemptible it may be.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners for the Improvement of the Ohio River; GEORGE H. THURSTON, Esq., Chairman of the ex-Commissioners; General THOMAS POWERS, formerly Surveyor General of the State of Pennsylvania; Hon. JOSEPH WALTON; L. BLANCHARD, Esq., of Bellefonte, also of the Ohio River Improvement Commission; Engineer JAMES WORRELL, of Harrisburg, and Lieutenant MAHAN, of the United States Engineer Corps, in charge of the Ohio river, leave this morning for Chautauqua Lake and vicinity, for the purpose of making a typographic and hydographic survey of Lake Chautauqua, Tynantuning Swamps and Lake La Boeuf, with a view to ascertain the most combined availability for the location of reservoirs in connection with the water supply of the Ohio. The party will be joined at Chautauqua by W. MILNER ROBERTS, Esq., formerly in charge of the Ohio River Improvement, and now Engineer-in-Chief of the Northern Pacific Railroad—and some other gentlemen interested in the navigation of the Ohio. The members of this party are making this exploration in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Commissioners for the Improvement of the Ohio river, at their recent session, in this city, instructing Messrs. MOORHEAD, THURSTON, POWERS, WALTON and MAHAN, to make the examinations named, and report at the next session, to be held in Louisville on the 10th of September next.

THE secret of the distracted condition of politics in Ohio, among the opposition to the Republicans, is to be found in the United States Senatorship. Mr. THURMAN's term expires March 3, 1875, and as the Legislature in Ohio is chosen biennially, the Legislature elected this year will elect Mr. THURMAN's successor. Of course, Mr. THURMAN wants to be re-elected, and thinks the Democratic party, as it stands, is the best for him to stick to; Mr. GROESBECK would also like the place, and so would Mr. PUGH, Mr. HASSAUREK, Mr. EWING and possibly a dozen others, and these all think that their best chance is in a new deal. Under the present system of apportionment in that State, a minority may chance to elect a majority of the Legislature. This has frequently happened there, and these politicians shrewdly reason that it may again. Hence, the fight this year is not really on the State ticket—the conspirators all give that up—but on the Legislature. Hamilton county (including Cincinnati) generally has the balance of power in both houses, and the struggle therefore, is to keep Hamilton county from electing Republican representatives, if possible. This gives GROESBECK, PUGH and HASSAUREK control of the fight, as against THURMAN, and they will direct their whole energies to the formation of a mongrel ticket in that county, which they will strive to elect by a combination of all the heterogeneous elements so constantly lying around loose, there. It is a very interesting fight, as it stands, and, in the light of these facts, easily understood; but as we believe in the eternal truth of the proverb that a house divided against itself cannot stand, we confidently look for a result that will engulf all these aspirants for Senatorial honors in one common grave.

Protection for Western Farmers.

Speaking of the movement inaugurated by the Western farmers, the *New National Era*, of Washington, makes the following suggestions:

These men seem utterly incapable of understanding the important fact that if they were a market for their products within the limits of their own town or county they would save these grinding railroad exactions; that manufacturing establishments would create such a market, and that the policy of protection would in a few years bring into existence all through the West such establishments. They persistently close their eyes to the wonderful results of protection all over the land in the general prosperity of the people and rapidly increased wealth and power of the nation.

They can comprehend no other idea than the old free trade one—that the only market worth having is across the Atlantic. So they insist on sending their produce to it, though the expense eats up almost its entire value, and then organize a war of extermination against railroads and a policy which would soon render them independent of these villainous monopolists. Though diversity of labor such as manufactures produce, would be an incalculable benefit to agriculture by turning producers into consumers, they fight against the principle as though their salvation was only to be secured by making every man a farmer, sending their corn and wheat to Europe, and expending the small proceeds the transporters leave them in buying foreign made fabrics.

Oil Receipts Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

	Tons.
July 1873	15,790
July 1872	10,909
Increase	4,893

Le Danube sneers at the American part of the great show as "a complete fraud," and closes a very lengthy article on the subject with the following: "The American school is the only really curious and instructive thing presented by the United States. It is composed of a study room and recitation room. These things should serve us as models for our schools, for what with their lighting, ventilation and beautifulness, they leave absolutely nothing to be desired. The books, the maps, and other instruments of teaching are also perfect. They prove conclusively that primary instruction in the United States has developed to an extent unknown in Europe, and forms the principal object of the care of the American government. One would do well to begin and end his visit to the American department of the Exposition by the study of the school house; for at best all the rest is of medium value and merits no attention. In another article we shall devote ourselves especially to the American school."

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE.

Commencement Exercises—Addresses by Governor Noyes, Mrs. H. M. T. Cutler and others—Co-Education of the Sexes—Degrees Conferred.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

In a rural community, the great event of the time is College Commencement, so availing myself of a cordial invitation, I proceeded to Mount Union, which is, as you know, a suburb of Alliance, Ohio, only two miles distant, and connected by plank walks, and an hourly omnibus, meeting the trains of cars at the Alliance Union Depot—the junction of the Cleveland and Wheeling and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads, the latter road being one of the great thoroughfares between the Atlantic and Pacific. We attended the examinations and the meeting of the Alumni, which was addressed last evening by Rev. J. M. Carr, of Massillon, a pleasant and cultivated speaker, whose graphic descriptions led us back twenty-seven years, to the time when a young man just graduated, came to Mt. Union, then a country town of some promise, and in the loft of an old mill, opened a select school, with six pupils. With steady perseverance this man had wrought his way, removing the obstacles that lay in his path, and calling to his aid kindred spirits, till, after eleven years, the little seminary had grown into a college, with its founder, Rev. O. N. Hartshorn, Ph.D., President, and most of his old associates in teaching, as professors. The unity of their efforts had done much for their success, and now, after sixteen years of college existence, they were able to report results. From zero, the college property now is valued at $256,000, and in the department of natural history, they could boast of the largest collection of specimens, of any kindred institution in the United States. During the past year they had added $100,000 worth of Zoological specimens, many the very rarest.

In mineralogy and geology, the collections are large, while in the mechanics they have over a thousand models from the Patent office.

They have added music, painting and commercial departments, making them of high order.

He reported well of the Alumni who in the full courses number 194; in the commercial course, 200, and in the normal course, 4,174. He stated the number of different students in attendance the past year was 832, and that the whole number of students from the origin of the institution is 9,142, of whom 6,567 had been employed to teach 18 public schools in every State in the Union.

The greetings between old friends was cordial, and the evening closed with delightful music by the colored choir, and the announcement, by the President, that Gov. Noyes had telegraphed to him that he was on the way from Columbus, and would be there the next morning.

COMMENCEMENT

morning, at half past eight, saw the College Hall crowded with an audience of over 2,000 persons.

While the coming throng went to the spacious museums, and also examined Prof. Evan's display of paintings, by himself and scholars, together with some choice copies of old masters, brought from Europe by President Hartshorn.

The stairway and corridors of this spacious College edifice were filled, and as many were left outside as gained admittance. The services were opened by an anthem by the College choir and prayer by Rev. H. Miller, D. D., of Pennsylvania City, Pa. Music by the Salem Cornet Band, after which President Hartshorn introduced the Governor, who gracefully acknowledged the presentation.

The salutatory was delivered by Mr. McHenry, of Carlton, in Greek in a manner so admirable in tone and gesture as to scarcely need interpretation. The Latin oration was forcibly rendered, and the English orations were of a high order and eloquently delivered.

One of the marked features of the occasion was the appearance of young ladies upon the rostrum delivering their own orations with clear, well-modulated voice, and a freedom and grace of manner that attested thorough rhetorical culture. This large class of graduates gave fair promise of usefulness. Forty-two had previously graduated from the Commercial Department.

After a recess for refreshments, the people reassembled. It was an audience to do the heart of an American patriot good. Intelligent, earnest, beautiful faces looked up to the Governor, as he went forward to express his pleasure on this delightful occasion. The Governor said he had come to give the official sanction of the State to this enterprise. He rejoiced in it as an outgrowth of all free institutions, and especially at this college is so emphatically "of the people and for the people."

The Governor expressed his surprise and delight at finding such an institution so beautifully, healthfully and accessibly located in the midst of a community so appreciative and evidently in sympathy with the interests of true education. He commended the two generous propositions of the trustees, one to "increase the property of the college to a $1,000,000 as soon as there are in regular attendance 1,000 students," the other to increase the property proportionally for any number between 600 and 1,000. He also commended the motives that these benevolent men have in view of "doing the greatest good to the greatest number." He endorsed the statement of the late Chief Justice Chase, that "Mount Union College, with its large endowment facilities, can and should become equally useful to twice its present attendance of students."

He was especially pleased with the economical system of boarding, and the valuable collections of apparatus and specimens which to illustrate the various branches of study. He thought that teaching science by means of apparatus and actual objects, would soon be recognized as the true method. He commended the co-education of the sexes. He had listened with delight to the orations of the young ladies who had graduated not only on terms of equality, but equally honorably with the gentlemen. The rights of all to a good education were equal, as were their rights to life and citizenship. While women are interested in politics, and should be intelligent on all national questions, yet some doubted whether all women would vote if they had a chance. He closed with a high tribute to the Trustees and Faculty who had made the college in all its departments and appointments, an eminent success.

Following the Governor, Mrs. H. M. Tracy Cutler, M. D., of Cincinnati, was introduced. She said she was as much embarrassed as the colored minister was, who said at General Conference that Bishop Simpson had stolen his text. The Governor had anticipated her remarks. She had listened to speak of the motives for, and scope of education for women. He had swept the whole field, even taking in the political question now so much considered.

She could not believe that educated, conscientious women could degrade, and so generously proferred, when they knew its meaning and possibilities. When they understood that it meant the power to secure public temperance, purity and political honesty, she felt that no thinking woman would dare refuse the power it would confer for good. Mrs. Cutler spoke at some length on the incentives and kind of education needed for the women of this progressive age.

Dr. Vincent, of New York, the well known Sabbath School worker, author of the Berean Series, and editor of *Sunday School Advocate*, *Times*, etc., was next introduced and made one of his happy, eloquent speeches, abounding with sound thought and humorous suggestions. He was deeply interested in the methods of instruction in this college, believed in diminishing science by means of apparatus and specimens that normal objective teaching would form a new era in methods of teaching—that Mount Union College by linking a superb collection of apparatus, specimens, and every object and agency that will illustrate and teach science, literature and the arts, might soon stand at the head of American Colleges.

Next followed Lewis Miller, Esq., of Akron, Ohio, President of the Board of Trustees. He spoke briefly of the objects of the college, and hoped it would so accomplish its special mission that the world, also every individual test and department of society, would be promoted by the workings of this college in its several departments.

Mr. Miller hoped to find more of the Alumni among the mechanics in the future; he wanted these mechanics so educated that they might rise to the true dignity of their calling.

Hon. D. W. Iddings, ex-State School Commissioner, and C. Aultman, Esq., of Canton, Treasurer of Board of Trustees, each made a spicy speech. The President of the Faculty then proceeded to confer the Baccalaureate degree on the several members of the graduating class; also the Master's degree on a large number of the Alumni, upon examination of a post-graduate course of study; the degree of A. M. upon Divinity upon Rev. W. H. Locke, A. M., of Alliance, O., and upon Rev. G. H. Whitney, A. M., of Newark, N. J. The Baccalaureate sermon was delivered on Sabbath by President Hartshorn.

The conjoint exercises of the literary societies in the evening which followed, showed that the advancing class were made up of young men and women of mature age, and a promise of quite as much talent as those just graduated.

We should not close this letter without alluding to the fact that the college has recently been the recipient of several donations, of which Messrs. Lewis and Jacob Miller, and C. Aultman, contributed $76,000, while other generous persons of means have also contributed largely.

MRS. H. M. TRACY CUTLER.

MT. UNION, O., July 30, 1873.

PERSONAL.

At a recent examination at Rutgers's College, the question, "Did Martin Luther die a natural death" was cleverly answered, "No, he was excommunicated by a bull."

Antoine Ravel, of the famous Ravel Family, died at Toulouse a few days since.

Judge Wm. H. Cooley, killed by R. Barnwell Rhett, Jr., in the late New Orleans duel, was considered one of the best story tellers in Louisiana; and he exercised his talent to a wide circle of admiring friends. On his way to the fatal ground, and in full fog of the meeting, he kept those with him in the railway train in continual roars of laughter—a merry premium, indeed, to a shocking tragedy.

Rev. Robert Collyer answers the invitation of the *Graphic* balloon very honestly, as follows: "Gentlemen: Your kind note, asking me to join the balloon expedition, has come to hand. I cannot accept the invitation, because I shall preach here all summer; and then, to tell the honest truth, I durst not accept it if all the crown jewels in the Tower of London were offered me for the job. With thanks for your kindness, I am, truly yours, ROBERT COLLYER.

One of the finest old gentlemen that have been at Saratoga this season is William A. Graham, ex-Governor of North Carolina, and Secretary of State under President Fillmore. He is now over three score old or more, yet still retains the mental vigor of his youth.

Every one who has been in Washington and attended the sittings of the House of Representatives have seen, if they have not heard, Dr. Mehaffey, the genial and accomplished reading clerk of the House. Walking down the avenue one morning, on his way to the Capitol, he encountered a bevy of young ladies, to whom he paid his respects in passing. When he had gone by, one of the ladies, to whom he was a stranger, said, "Who was that?" "Why, don't you know? That's Dr. Mehaffey. He explains the bills to the members!"

Queen Victoria has signified her intention to confer a baronetcy on the Lord Mayor of London, and knighthood on Mr. Sheriff White and Mr. Alderman Perkins, as a recognition of the magnificent reception which they, representing the city, gave to the Shah.

It turns out that the historian Prescott was not always as careful a critic and scholar as his contemporaries thought him. In his "Conquest of Peru" he quotes few authors more frequently than "Sarmiento," whom Mr. Prescott considered to be a writer who had himself been long in Peru and an eye-witness of the scenes he described. But Gonzales de la Rosa, a Peruvian student, finds that the manuscript of "Sarmiento," so profusely cited by Mr. Prescott, is actually the second part of the well known Cieza de Leon, whose "Chronicle of Peru" is so familiar in all the languages of Europe. Sarmiento, who was a lawyer and President of the Council of the Indies, was never in America in his life, and the manuscript is merely endorsed as having been sold to him.

Garibaldi says that "the fall of the Commune of Paris was a misfortune for the whole universe."

The London *Figaro* doesn't appreciate the wit of our own Bill Perkins—snubs him, in fact.

J. Edgar Thomson, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has just returned home from an extended western tour of inspection of the great net work of roads connecting with the extended trunk line under his control.

Dorion tne noted oysterman, who died a few days ago in New York, kept a register wherein distinguished visitors were requested to record their names, and on this list are to be found the signatures of Jay Gould, Dresser, Charles Dickens, William Makepeace Thackeray, Artemus Ward, Charles Sumner, Benjamin F. Butler, Charles Kean, Charles Mathews, Gustavus Vaughan Brooke, Recorder Gurney, of London, Daniel E. Sickles, Senator Broderick, of California, Senator Stephen A. Douglas and scores of others equally distinguished.

G. W. Hoss, LL. D., President of the Kansas State Normal School, has accepted the chair of English Literature in the Indiana State University. Are we to understand by this that the Indiana State University is a one-hoss concern?

Governor Woodson, of Missouri, and a party of friends, who crossed the line into Kansas to shoot prairie chickens, were arrested by the Kansas authorities for violating the game law of that State. After being fined, they were released. They will know better next time.

A NOVEL power has been invented, according to a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* who thus sets forth its nature and merits in that paper last Saturday: "I have been shown the elementary drawings of an engine to be propelled by the combination of oxygen and hydrogen in the presence of flame, producing expansion, and, of course, explosion, if not under control. This power can be generated at a trifling expense—not to exceed one-fourth that of steam. And, by saving the weight of fuel, and much of the weight of machinery, with greatly increased activity of engincry, the result is a great gain. The momentum acquirable in this way is believed to be such that ships may cross the Atlantic in three days or even in less time. The paddle appliance is also a novelty—simple, but efficient. This power is applicable equally with steam or water to any kind of machinery."

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In New York city there are 5,551,480 square yards of pavements of all kinds, of which 1,296,247 yards require immediate repair.

The fine arts jury of the Vienna Exhibition have given their awards. France has received the largest proportion of medals, 847, viz.: 138 for paintings, 34 for sculpture, 26 for architecture and 46 for engravings.

Of interest to housekeepers: Silver ware can be made to look like pewter by thorough and persistent working in soap-water.

The Harvard movement for the better education of women is attracting at last the general attention. It will establish a common test or standard of female accomplishment to which all educational institutions for women will be likely to bend a steady gaze, because it will be fixed by persons than whom none are more competent, and placed just as high as in their well informed judgment the present state and needs of female education warrants. Again, it will furnish to those seeking to employ competent female teachers that conclusive evidence of thorough competency which will at once give it a marketable value.

Rector—An uncommonly fine pig, Mr. Dibbles, I declare! Contemplative Villager—Ah, yes, sir, if we was only, all of us, as fit to die as him, sir!

Sixteen years ago a North Carolina father, who knew the virtues of the rod, thrashed his big boy and sent him out to hoe corn. The first send of him since was last week, when he returned from California with $50,000 on his hoe. When you send a boy to hoe corn always "lick" him first.

In Newark, New Jersey, Alexander Birrell killed his brother James in the presence of their mother, in a quarrel about a pound of veal cutlets, of which James had eaten his brother's share!

Once a careless man went to the cellar and stuck the candle in what he thought was a keg of black sand. He sat near it drinking wine until the candle burned low: nearer and nearer it got to the black sand; nearer and nearer, until at last the blaze reached the black sand, and, as it was nothing else but black sand, nothing happened.

A Hartford lady is said to have got all ready to hang herself twice in one day, recently, and was both times interrupted by callers. The second time she concluded to indefinitely postpone voluntary suspension.

Somebody, whether in pursuit of knowledge or out of mere love of mischief, tried a chemical experiment in the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Cemetery, last week. He bathed nine granite monuments with muriatic acid. The effect of this on white granite is to give it the color of rusty sheet iron. The appearance, therefore, of these obelisks has not been improved by the lotion. Great indignation is felt by the living, but none of the commemorated, however indignant, have as yet made any sign.

President Foster says Professor Tyndall has discovered that there is phosphorus senough in the human body to make four hundred thousand matches. There is a shlip somewhere. We have made sixteen matches already, but she has at last found her match in a Connecticut fellow, who says he wants to marry her, and after she dies start a match factory. Eli Perkins wrote all the above from Saratoga to the *Graphic*.

Of all the odd deaths in the world, this reported from India is certainly the oddest. A native, while catching fish in a tank, put the head of one in his mouth and slit it, as the fish was rather troublesome in the matter of wriggling. Suddenly one of the sharp points in the back fin stuck in his hand; he opened his mouth to call for help, and the fish giving a quick plunge, jumped down his throat, and there firmly stuck. It was only taken out, and by small pieces, after he had been carried to the hospital. He was so exhausted that he died as soon as it was removed.

The American Institute will hold its forty-second exhibition in New York this fall, opening on the 15th day of September next, and continuing until the 15th day of November. This exhibition promises to be far more interesting than any which has preceded it, inasmuch as special effort is being made to have the leading industrial operations conducted upon the premises.

Rev. Father Walter, of St. Patrick's church, Washington, D. C., proposes to inaugurate a movement looking to the establishment of a Catholic asylum for deaf mutes in the United States, to be located at such point as may be designated by the Bishops of the United States.

To keep your croquet mallet on its handle, make the bore in it a trifle bigger at the bottom than where it enters; then make the handle taper at crucial incision, and what folks who don't have carbonnces call a split crosswise (like the plug sign) in the end of the handle to be inserted. Just set into the four corners of the cross-shaped incision four tin pegs of hard wood, half an inch long. Insert the handle and drive home. Things may roll up like a scroll generally, but that croquet mallet will stick.

Still harping on my daughter. The Richmond *Inquirer* seems to think she was drowned by a shark in the world than the bathing of ladies in the surf of West Point. The following will serve as two samples of the nature and run of its meditations:

The ladies who patronize Cape May, no matter how good humored they are in going in, generally get *salted* before they come out.

A Richmond young lady so dazzled a shark by her beauty while bathing at West Point, the monster forgot to devour her, and she escaped to shore before he recovered his presence of mind.

The terms "High Church" and "Low Church" first came into use between 1700 and 1702, when the dispute ran high touching James II. and William III. The High Church party were among the so-called non-jurors, or those who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government and crown of England. These included nine Bishops, and it is said about six hundred ministers. The Low Churchmen were the adherents of William, and among the clergy were the only friends which William had. They are supposed by Macauley to have included something less than a tenth of the priesthood.

The *Catholic Telegraph* has the highest authority for attributing the recent earthquakes in Italy to the misconduct of the Italians in relieving the Pope of the grandeur of temporal power. In the report of a recent speech by the Pope, he tells us that it is the indignant eye of God that makes the earth tremble.

A Peoria citizen claims to have a stone that General Washington threw at a woodpecker on his father's cherry tree. Perhaps he has; but as a relic of the Father of his Country, it sinks into insignificance in comparison with the one owned by a Norristown man. The latter has the "lie" George "couldn't tell" about the cherry tree. *He* can tell it all.—*Norristown Herald*.

A new bull has been perpetrated in the House of Commons. It was not the work of an Irishman. It was the Jewish lawyer, Serjeant Simon, who got up to speak on the judicature bill, and in the most serious manner announced that "he could not keep silence without saying a few words."

Mansard Fire-Traps.

After alluding to the additional rate of one per cent. to be added to the premium of buildings in New York having Mansard roofs, the Boston *Advertiser* says: "There are reasons for thinking that Boston underwriters may adopt a similar resolution. Their charge at present is, we believe, one-half of one per cent. extra on account of wood Mansard roofs; but this does not seem to have all the effect on builders and owners of warehouses that would naturally be supposed, especially in the light of our recent fires. In New York, a large number of buildings mounted with these roofs have been changed; but we do not know of one completed building in this city in which this alteration has been made. In many of the new buildings they have been left off; but there are enough of them built up to make those uninterested wonder that the lesson of November should be so soon forgotten."

RUSSIA bids fair to excel our own more progressive country in the number of its lady doctors. Sixty women have just graduated from the Russian Medical Academy, and the proportion of successful candidates gives a preponderance in favor of the females. The Muscovite Faculty are somewhat puzzled by this new phase of the woman's rights question, but what is new to the profession, though all of the sterner sex, they are in no-wise alarmed and more fair minded and liberal spirited than some of their brethren in Germany; for they have not still afford to lady students every facility for perfecting themselves in the healing art.—*Philadelphia Enquirer*.

The Testimony of Travelers.

All travelers who have tested the value of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as an acclimating preparation and as a means of avoiding the painful and dangerous disorders of the bowels and the liver, which accrue from a change of water or unwholesome vapors, refer to it with enthusiasm as an unequalled preventive medicine. Wherever the atmospheric conditions are unfavorable to health and the water impure, this powerful tonic is indispensable alike to the settler and the transient sojourner. There was a time when raw brandy or whisky was universally used to qualify the waters of the Western rivers, and the wells, &c. of the low lying districts of the South. Now, the liquors of commerce have been generally discarded by travelers and residents in these regions, and Hostetters Bitters substituted in their stead. At this season when the sun is at the zenith and the heat oppressive, two or three doses of the Bitters daily will have a salutary effect on the appetite, the digestion and the spirits.

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AT

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Announcement Extra.

FIRE AND WATER

Bargains! Bargains!!

$50,000

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DRY GOODS,

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Great Closing-Out Sale OF DRY GOODS AT A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S, 172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

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FOR

Young Ladies and Gentlemen,

28 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET.

The Seventh Academic Year will begin MONDAY, September 1st, and is divided into two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each.

The Two Schools, hitherto separate, will be united at the beginning of Session.

The School Hours will be from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

The Course of Study embraces all the branches of a thorough English and Classical education, together with full instruction in the German, French, Spanish and Italian Languages.

For Course of Studies in the several Departments see Circulars, to be had at the School and Music Store.

Applicants for admission received on and after Monday, August 25th.

ISAAC W. KOONTZ, A. M., Principal.

Pittsburgh Female College.

REV. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., President.

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Pennsylvania MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, PA.

For Boarders only. The Twelfth Annual Session opens WEDNESDAY, September 10th.

The location is elevated and healthful, the grounds ample and the buildings basdsome and commodious.

Thorough instruction. Terms moderate. The Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English is imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent Professors.

Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.

For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, No. 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

WITTENBERG COLLEGE.

The Winter Session of Wittenberg College, will commence Thursday

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, August 4, 1873.

In generalizing the causes which have created the present condition of affairs, great stress has been laid on the extravagance incident to the rapid expansion during and subsequent to the war, and the natural result of an expenditure disproportioned to income in both social and business relations. The experience of the past year has done much to check this tendency, and it is seen in the decreased importations of foreign dealers and the smaller stocks in the hands of both jobbers and retail dealers. And perhaps the principal consideration against an active demand during the coming season is the fact that throughout the country there is a reaction from the general extravagance which followed as a natural sequence of the war period, and that the people are suffering from the heavy taxation consequent upon the large expenditures of the local, State and National governments. This is an influence which acts with much stubbornness upon business, and from the effects of which we cannot expect to escape.

—Our agricultural interests, upon which our commerce is mainly based, presents an encouraging aspect, for in both the West and South the crops promise to be abundant, and from the condition of affairs in Europe there is every probability of an active demand from that quarter for our surplus products.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Eve.
1861	117½
1862	116¼
1864	117½
1865	117½
1865, new	117½
1867	117½
1868	118
10 40s	115½
New 5s	114¼
Gold	115¼
Currency 6s	114¾
Tennessee, old	81
Tennessee, new	80
South Carolinas, July	15
North Carolinas, old	27
North Carolinas, new	15
Missouris	93

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	115½
United States 6s, 1881	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	116½
United States 5-20s, 1864	117¼
United States 5-20s, 1865	118¾
United States 10-40s	115¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	117½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	118¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	118
Currency Pacifics	114¾

—The population of the United States of ten years of age and over, in 1870, as given in the ninth census, was 25,226,945. Of this number 14,258,666 were males and 12,970,979 were females. The whole number of these persons engaged in gainful and reputable occupations was 12,505,923, of whom 10,669,635 were males and 1,854,288 were females. The different occupations, as stated in the occupation tables of the census, amount to 338, classified as follows in respect to the number of persons engaged therein:

Agricultural	5,922,471
Professional and personal services	2,684,793
Trades and transportation	1,191,338
Manufactures, mechanical and mining industries	2,707,421

These figures set before us the industrial force of the country as it was in 1870, with at least proximate accuracy. In a total population of 38,925,598, there were 12,505,923 persons of the age of ten years and upward who were workers in some reputable and gainful occupation, leaving 26,419,675 not included in the class of workers. The meaning of this fact is that the industrial activity of about one-third of the people supplies the means for supporting the whole. This one-third supports not only itself, but also the two-thirds not engaged in any form of gainful industry.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

August 1, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	115½	115¼	115¼	...	115¼
Canton	...	...	...	...	...
Western Union Telegph	92¾	93¼	92¾	92¾	92¾
Pacific Mail	38½	38	37¾	37¾	38¼
Adams Express	...	72½	...	72¾	...
Wells Fargo Express	...	68	...	68	...
American Express	...	68	...	68	...
United States Express	103¾	103¾	...	103¾	105½
New York Central	...	...	...	99½	99½
Erie	...	25¾	...	25¾	...
Michigan Central	...	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Michigan South, ern	...	...	...	88	...
Illinois Central	...	89	...	89	...
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	...	...	...	...	...
Chicago and N W	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Chicago and N W pref	...	...	...	87½	87½
Rock Island	...	110¾	...	110¾	111
St. Paul	...	73¾	...	73¾	73¾
St. Paul, pref	...	72¾	...	73¾	73¾
Wabash	...	25¾	...	25¾	25¾
Wabash pref	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Wayne	...	95¾	...	95¾	96
Ohio and Mi sis ippi	40¾	40	39¾	39¾	39¾
Ohio & Miss	...	29¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Chicago and Alton	...	108¾	...	108¾	...
Chicago and Alton, pref	...	...	...	...	...
Boston, Hart. and Erie	...	...	...	...	...
Harlem	...	...	...	133	...
New Jersey Central	...	...	...	...	...
D. C and L.	...	32½	...	...	31½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	...	...	...	...	...
Iron Mountain	...	...	...	...	...
Atlantic Mail	...	...	...	...	...

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 4, 1873.

REMARKS.—There seemed to be more life in the market this morning and we look for increased activity in trade during the week.

We could not learn of any changes in prices in leading articles worthy of special notice, rates being just the same as at the closing on Saturday.

We may remark here that it is generally believed that the dull season has "touched bottom," and that better days are in store for business men.

The commission men are doing an active business in the way of handling almost every imaginable fruits and vegetables.

Following are the wholesale prices of large lots from first hands, unless otherwise noted. For small orders higher rates will be charged:

ALES—No change in prices, with an active demand reported. We quote: ½ bbls, $4 50; ¼ bbls, $2 50; Imita ale $11 ₱ bbl; Bass English ale, kinderkins, 25 gals, $24; bbls, 45 gals, $44; hhds, 65 gals, $60.

APPLE BUTTER—The demand is limited with sales reported at 60@65c ₱ gallon.

BAYBLES—Receipts 209 bbls. Sales at $2 50@5 00 as to quality. Supply and demand about equal.

ASHES—We quote: Common Soda at 4½c; refined 6c; pots 9@9½c; pearls 11c; arsenic 4¾@4¾c; nitre 8½c; saltpetre 8c; black lead 6c.

BANNER BAKING POWDERS—Demand fair, with sales of the following figures: 1 doz 1 lb cans $2; 1 doz ½ lb cans $1 60; ¼ lb cans $3; 1 lb cans $5 00; 5 lb cans $27; 10 lb wooden boxes, ₱ lb 40c.

BRIMSTONE—Sales in small way at 3½@4c ₱ lb.

BROOM CORN—Demand active, with sales fluri 5½@6c; green 5c; red top 4½c.

BEANS—Prime white navy $2 50@3 per bush; other grades $2@2 50.

BUTTER—There is not the slightest change in the condition of the market. The receipts are light and prices still steady for the better grades. Ordinary to medium 10@14c per lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There is a continued good demand, and the advance noted yesterday is fully maintained. We quote as follows: Sugar cured hams, 13½c; sugar cured shoulders, 9½c; plain shoulders, 10c; rib side, 10¾c clear rib sides, 11c; clear side, 11½c; breakfast bacon, 13½c; dried beef, 13@13½c; mess pork, $15; leaf lard in tierces, 9¾c; refined lard in tierces, 10c; refined lard in half barrels, 10½c; refined lard in kegs, 11¾c; refined lard in 3 pound packages, 11¾c. Receipts, tierces 294.

BEESWAX—Receipts 1,147 boxes. The market rules firm at unchanged prices. We are reported sales choice Ohio factory at 27½@28c; dipped yet, and 32@33½c in a jobbing way; dairy 1c@2c; old factory 16@18c.

CANDY N MARTS—There is a better feeling in the market, though prices are unchanged: Hams 9c; shoulders 6c; clear 8½c; C and C 7½c; confectioners' 6½c ₱ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $5 70@5 80 ₱ case.

CRACKERS—Following are the ruling quotations of the market, Arrow root 12c; Boston 10c; butter cream 12c; California 10c; Cincinnati 12½c; ginger 12½c; imperials 18c; lemon 12c; Nashville 12c; nice 12c; Philadelphia 12c; pilot 10c; pic nic 7c; soda 7c; sugar 9½c; water 7c; N. Y. water 7c; wine 9½c ₱ lb.

CEMENTS—Sales Rosendale hydraulic at $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Roseindale $40 0@4 50; white lime $2 25; calcined plaster $3 50@3 75; hard plaster $3 00@3 50.

CHEESE—Market quiet. We quote Sackett's and Carey's Belle brands at $12 00@13 00 ₱ bbl. Other brands $8 00@10 00.

CANNON OIL—We quote S. C. o. b. at works, at 14½@15c with the usual advance for jobbing lots from stores.

EGGS—Sales of strictly fresh are made at 17@18c per dozen, though we have heard of sales as low as 16c. The supply is in excess of the demand.

FISH—Large shore, No 1, $25 ₱ bbl; medium do No 1, $23; bay, No 1, $17; mackerel, quarters and kit s $3@3 50; lake herring, quarters, $3 15; white fish $5.

FEATHERS—Sales of strictly prime at 78@80c; mixed and od 40@50c.

GROCERIES—Trade keeps up beyond all expectation, and the demand for sugar is really astonishing to those who do not understand that its consumption does not depend entirely upon a very large fruit crop. With a comparatively small one, and a disposition to make the most of it, as much sugar is consumed as if the crop were a large one. The merchants who are waiting for a decline in sweets will have to "possess their souls in patience," as it is not likely to come for the next six weeks. The price of coffees continues to stiffen, and the outlook is decidedly favorable to the holder. The merchant who buys coffee at present prices to roast and sell at current rates find but a small margin of profit, if any. We congratulate those who were so fortunate as to lay in a three months supply when it was selling at one cent per pound less than now. The crop of coffee in first hands is very low in Europe as well as in this country. Following are the ruling quotations of the market:

Sugar—Crushed sugar, 11¾c; powdered, 11¼c; granulated, 11¾c; A, 11¾c; B, 11¼c; extra C, 11c; Franklin extra C, 10¾c; New York extra C, 10¾c; American extra C, 9¾c; H. G. & Co. B, 9c; other grades 7½@8¾c.

Coffee—Laguira Rio 26c; good to prime 22¾@24c; choice old Government Java 30c; Rosa ed, 10@30c; 1 ₱ packages, 28c.

Syrups—Common, 28@35c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; centennial, 60c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 70@75c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7¾c; Patna, 8c; Carolina, 10c.

FLOUR—Receipts during the past twenty-four hours, by river and rail, 1,843 bbls. There are no new features in the market worthy of special mention. The demand is less active, though a fair trade is being transacted. Prices remain unchanged. We quote: Minnesota at $7 00@7 50; red winters $8 00@8 50@9 00 from stores. Mills $8 50@9 50.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye, during the past twenty-four hours, by rail and river:

Wheat, sacks	1,197	Oats, sacks	2,360
Corn, sacks	17	Rye, sacks	141
Barley, sacks	171		

The market opened up to-day at Saturday's figures, and there is not a single feature of interest to note. Demand, prices, supply—all are unchanged. We quote new red wheat at $1 40@1 45; white $1 50@1 60; No 2 red $1 35@1 40. Corn—White 45@46c; mixed 43@44c. Corn—Shelled, track, 52@54c; elevator 55@56c; car 56@57c. Oats 42@45c. Barley not quotable.

HAY—The market is unchanged in prices. Baled $18@19 per ton; new crop unbaled, $15@25.

ONIONS—Sales at $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl.

HORSE—Market first at 50@75c for 1872.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 63@65c ₱ gallon.

MILL FEED—Choice middlings $1 75 ₱ 100 lbs; good seconds, $1 30; shorts 80c; chopped corn and oats $1 25; chopped corn $1 30 ₱ 100 lbs.

POULTRY—Spring chickens by coop at 50@60c ₱ pair; old 70@80c.

POTATOES—The market is dull and slow. We quote at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl.

PEANUTS—Sales at 4½@5½c ₱ lb; ₱ bushel, 90@95c.

RAGS—Sales at 4¾@4¾c ₱ lb.

SAPOLIO—Per case of 6 doz $6; hard do, $5.

SEEDS—Flaxseed, $2 10@2 13; timothy seed, $4 50.

TALLOW—Sales at 7¾c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 91@93c ₱ gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Tree hoop pails, $2 50; three hoop do $2 75; No 3 tubs, $9; No 2 do, $10; No 1 do, $11 50; wash boards, IXL, $2 50; do Todds, $2 25; 40 Acme, $2 75.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 4, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Allegheny yards, were thirty-three cars, nineteen of which came from Chicago and the balance from Ohio and Indiana. In addition to the above number there were at least three hundred head driven in from the adjoining country, making not less than two thousand head as the total of offerings. The market opened slow at six o'clock and continued so until the close. The cattle from Chicago were generally good and the best kind sorted for this trade, but as most of the best butchers had a two weeks supply ahead, they sold slow from the commencement. Some of the drovers sorted up their cattle, sold the common and sent the rest to East Liberty. The lower grades of cattle were in heavy supply and as usual sold slow and dull. The demand for this grade was not heavy and in many cases buyers made their own figures. At eleven o'clock, there were a good many cattle in the pens unsold, and though some butchers were still trying to pick up a few cattle, most of the drovers refused to sell and withdrew from the market.

The trade was one of the worst of the occasion for really prime cattle, as also on the common grade of cattle, while for the under grade of butcher's stock the selling ruled better. This was owing to the fact that the cattle from Chicago were unusually good, and as the stock driven in was very common, the medium grade was not in heavy supply.

On the whole the market was a bad one, and among drovers there was the usual amount of grumbling incident to an unsatisfactory trade. A good many cattle goes to East Liberty for wholesale. Following are the prices at which the different grades changed hands:

Extra 1,400 lbs cattle, fine and smooth, $6 75; extra 1,360 lbs do, $6 25 to $6 50; prime 1,200 lbs do, $5 75 to $6; good 1,100 lbs do, $5 50 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lbs do, $5 00 to $5 25; common, $4 00 to $4 50; bulls, $2 75 to $3 75; cows, $3 00 to $4 50.

ARRIVALS.

Following are the arrivals at the Allegheny Yards, for the week ending to-day:

	Cars.
P. M. Snyder, from Orrville, Ohio	1
Grim Waid & K., from Crestline, Ohio	4
Marks & Bro., from Chicago, Ill	3
L. Keller, from Chicago, Ill	1
J. Lotzman, from Chicago, Ill	3
Kuiman, H. & A., from Chicago, Ill	1
Kalz, from Chicago, Ill	1
J. Shamberg, from Chicago, Ill	1
M. Varner, from Chicago, Ill	1
J. Neely, from Chicago, Ill	2
S. Lowenstein, from Chicago, Ill	2
Mendenhall & K., from Chicago, Ill	2
Head & Trimble, from Gambier, Ohio	1
Willis Wood, from Indianapolis	1
J. Beaumont, from Indianapolis	1
Carter, from Marion, Ohio	1
Packer, from Bridgeport, Ohio	1
Miller Heims, from Canal Dover	2
W. F. Moore, from Canal Dover	2
Total	33

Cattle Sales.

W. Mondshine sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $5 75 to $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

Peter Hartman sold 2 loads cattle at prices from $5 50 to $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Rothchilds and Haas sold 1 load Indiana cattle at prices from $5 75 to $6 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Also 25 head mixed cattle from $4 00 to $5 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

M. Heim sold 2 head fresh cows at $50 each, sold to be good cows.

James Hamlin sold 18 head common Washington county cattle at prices ranging from $3 00 to $4 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

Heiges, Lafferty & Co. sold 1 load fair Ohio cattle at prices from $5 62 to $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Also 49 head common stuff from $4 25 to $5 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

W. Rice sold 20 head of Ohio cattle at prices from $4 50 to $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

M. Kraus sold 30 head of Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 50 to $6 50 per hundred lbs.

Reuter and Metz sold 1 load of Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 25 to $6 75 ₱ 100 lbs; also 15 head of Greene county cattle from $4 00 to $4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

Marks & Bro. sold 72 head of Ohio cattle at prices from $5 25 to $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

Samuel Trueman sold 32 head of Ohio cattle at prices from $5 25 to $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 1 load fair Ohio heifers at prices ranging from $4 87 to $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

L. Keller sold 25 head New York, Chicago and Ohio cattle at prices from $3 00 to $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 20 head Chicago and Pennsylvania cattle at prices ranging from $5 00 to $6 62 ₱ 100 lbs.

F. Hector sold 5 head bulls at prices from $2 50 to $3 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Jacob Neevy sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at figures ranging from $5 75 to $6 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 53 head Ohio and Indiana cattle at prices ranging from $4 50 to $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Jacob Lobeman sold 27 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 00 to $6 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale to day was large. Cup at least twenty-five hundred head. The market opened up actively, but continued so only a short time. Toward the close trade dragged badly and many sales were made at first cost in the country. There were more sheep on sale than wanted, and the demand was light. Good muttons could not help but be bad. The quality of the stock on sale was generally good. A good many sheep were left unsold and will be sent to East Liberty for wholesale.

Henry Nagle sold 40 head lambs from Butler county, at prices from $2 00 to $3 50 ₱ head.

Joe Steakly sold 194 head Butler county sheep and lambs; sheep from $3 00 to $4 50 ₱ head; lambs $2 50 to $3 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

Heiman & Eckes sold 106 head Butler county sheep and lambs at prices from $2 25 to $4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

Robert Mallinger sold 1 load Lawrence county sheep at prices from 4c to 5½, all; also 200 head of lambs at prices from $2 00 to $4 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

J. S. McMillin had on sale 125 head.

M. Homes sold 156 Beaver county sheep and lambs, sheep at prices from $3 to $4 50 ₱ head; lambs from $2 25 to $4 50 ₱ head.

Peter Schuimansel sold 100 head sheep and lambs from Butler county; sheep at prices ranging from $2 to $5 ₱ head; lambs $1 75 to $3 50 ₱ head.

J. G. Burgess sold 140 head sheep and lambs from Butler county; sheep at prices from $3 to $5 ₱ 100 lbs, lambs from $2 50 to $4 50 ₱ head.

Jacob Keller sold 212 head Lawrence county lambs at prices from $1 25 to $2 50 ₱ head.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, August 5, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market was so unsettled that correct figures were not easily obtained. Parkers' prices ruled about the same as Saturday. In our market there is nothing doing. Below will be found all the information we could obtain on the subject.

CRUDE.

Prices are very uncertain. A Parker's dispatch quotes the following sales: 2,500 barrels at $1 50, and 2,000 barrels at $1 55 per barrel. For prices in other parts of the oil region see dispatches.

REFINED.

We did not hear of a single transaction. Prices are altogether nominal at 14½@14¾c; Philadelphia delivery 11c.

OIL BARRELS

are held firmly with sales of city make at $2 30, and country make at $2 20.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, August 2.—The Herald says: The markets were quiet and weak throughout the oil region. On upper road the market closed at $1 60. Oil City is quoted at $1 60. Parker's closed quiet at $1 50 for Fairview pipe, and $1 55 for Union and Mutual pipe. Sales:

2,000 bbls upper road, spot.....$1 60
3,500 bbls upper road, August.....1 62½
5,000 bbls upper road, August.....1 62½
2,000 bbls upper road, S. O. August.....1 60
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot.....1 60
2,500 bbls Parker's, Fairview pipe.....1 55
2,000 bbls Parker's, Union and Mutual pipe.....1 55

New York, August 4.—Closing:—Market unsettled and weak; quotations nominal. Crude in bulk 7½c. Refined 17c. Cases 22c. Philadelphia—Refined 17c.

OIL CITY, August 4.—Market dull at $1 60@1 65. PETROLEUM CENTRE, August 4.—Market opened very quiet and nothing doing; ruling about $1 70.

TIDIOUTE, August 4.—Market weak at $1 45@1 50.

TITUSVILLE, August 4.—Spot quiet, 7½c; and unchanged. No sales yet.

PARKER'S, August 4.—Market nominally $1 50.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.—Market quiet; S. W. 12¾c; crude 6¾c. Cases 21c. Sales none. Futures 16¼@17c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

FOXBURG, August 4.—Market quiet at $1 50.

TIDIOUTE, August 4.—Market very quiet at $1 40.

OIL CITY, August 4.—Market dull at $1 60@1 65.

TITUSVILLE, August 4.—Market opened very quiet, but the feeling is firm at $1 65 asked; $1 62½ bid.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.—Refined, 17¼c; crude, in bulk, 6¾c; in bbls, 11¾c; futures, 17¼c to 17¾c.

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R. R.:

From Oil City, August 4—Bbls, 1,000.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, August 4, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart, F & Co.	Wharton, F & Co, Phila.	454
Standard Ref Co.	Warden, F & Co, Phila.	52
Livingston Bros.	Waring, K & Co, Phila.	200
Hirzel & Co.	Tack, D & Co, Phila.	200
Vesta O W	Waring Bros & Co, Phila.	200
Irwin & Co.	Warden, Ford & Co, Phila.	175
Central Ref Co.	Juo P Logan, Phila.	360
Total		3,211

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H McKelvey	Star O W	382
Jos Bushnell	Standard O W	173
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam O W	450
Treat & F	Riverside O W	80
R S Duncan	Riverside O W	167
N W Stevenson	Peerless O W	169
Jos Bushnell	Model O W	324
Fisher Bros	Lily O W	457
Fisher Bros	Lily O W	471
Fisher Bros	Fairview O W	469
Fisher Bros	Dodson & B	161
Tack & M	Citizens O W	287
R S Duncan	Citizens O W	161
Fisher Bros	American O W	323
Fisher Bros	American O W	467
B S Duncan	American O W	546

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Star O W	385	Lily O W	928
Standard O W	213	Fairview O W	479
Sunbeam O W	222	Dodson & B	161
Riverside O W	312	Citizens O W	728
Peerless O W	169	American O W	1,013
Model O W	342		
Total			6,038

Cincinnati Iron Market.

Messrs. Addy, Hull & Co. furnish the following information concerning the Cincinnati iron market for the week ending yesterday:

The market for the past week has shown no noticeable improvement over previous weeks. Mill iron and low grades of foundry are in large supply with but moderate inquiry. Choice brands of No. 1 charcoal iron are in slightly reduced supply and firmer prices. Car wheel irons firm and market active for the high grades. Quotations unchanged.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 4, 1873.

FLOUR—Steady and scarcely anything doing.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1, $1 25; No. 2, $1 17¾; No. 3, $1 08¾@1 09. Corn active at 37½@37¾c cash or seller August; refused 36c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 29½c. Rye—Demand fair and market firm at 58c. Barley quiet and nothing doing.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and held at $16. Lard dull at 7¾@7¾c. Bulk meats active; shoulders 5½c; short rib middles 9½c. Bacon—Nothing doing.

WHISKY—Steady at 93c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Cotton dull at 20¾c. Flour quiet; superfine western and State $5 90@6 25; white wheat, extra, $6 85@8 40; extra Ohio $6 80@7 50. Wheat firm at 97c. Wheat firmer and lower; rejected spring $1 10@1 21; No. 2 spring $1 40; Iowa spring $1 45; No. 1 do $1 52; rejected, Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in buyer's favor; kiln dried 51c; heated 48@50c; Iowa western 57c; Oats firmer and less active; white western 45@48c; black 41@42c. Eggs, bay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm at 15¾@20c. Sugar—Refined firm; C 10¼c; No. 12 do 10¾c; No. 13 do 10½c; No. 14 do 10c; No. 15 do 9¾c; No. 16 do 9½c; yellow 9¼@9¾c; off A 10¾c; crushed 11¾c; powdered 11¼c; granulated 11¼c; coffee 10¾c. Molasses quiet; grocery grades 35@40c; New Orleans 70@75c. Rice firm at 8½@9¾c. Petroleum weak; crude 7c; refined 16½c. Pork firmer at $17 75. Beef quiet; tierces $9 50@11 50. Cut meats quiet. Middles quiet; short clear 10c; short rib 9¾c. Lard quiet at 8¾c. Butter firm at 16@25c. Cheese quiet at 12¾@13¾c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Beeves—Receipts yesterday and to-day 6,172 head, making 9,576 head for the week against 9,084 head last week. Demand fair and prices about the same as Friday. Trade fairly active; native steers ranged from 11c to 13½c, with a few selections and shed Shorthorns at 12¾c; and poor to good Texans 7c to 9¾c; a few Cher kee cattle 9½c; Texas bulls, 5½c; grass Illinois steers, 6@6¾c; fed Illinois, 11¾@12c; cows, 6¾@7c. Calves—Receipts 1,000 head; 2 cars, 6¾c; 1 car, 7¾c; 20 cars, 7¼c; 1 car, 7¾c; 2 cars, 7¾c; 1 car, 7¾c; 2 cars, 8c; 1 car, 8¼c; 2 cars, 8¾c; 1 car, 9c; 3 cars, 9¾c; 1 car, 10c; 1 car, 10¼c; 1 car, 10½c; 1 car, 10¾c; 1 car, 11c; 1 car, 11¼c; 1 car, 11½c; 1 car, 11¾c; 1 car, 12c; 1 car, 12½c; 3 cars, 13c; 1 car, 13½c; 1 car, 14c; 1 car, 14½c; 1 car, 15c; 1 car, 15½c; 1 car, 16c; 1 car, 16½c; 1 car, 17c; 1 car, 17½c; 1 car, 18c; 1 car, 18½c; 1 car, 19c; 1 car, 19½c; 1 car, 20c; 1 car, 20½c; 1 car, 21c; 1 car, 21½c; 1 car, 22c; 1 car, 22½c; 1 car, 23c; 1 car, 23½c; 1 car, 24c; 1 car, 24½c; 1 car, 25c; 1 car, 25½c; 1 car, 26c; 1 car, 26½c; 1 car, 27c; 1 car, 27½c; 1 car, 28c; 1 car, 28½c; 1 car, 29c; 1 car, 29½c; 1 car, 30c; 1 car, 30½c; 1 car, 31c; 1 car, 31½c; 1 car, 32c; 1 car, 32½c; 1 car, 33c; 1 car, 33½c; 1 car, 34c; 1 car, 34½c; 1 car, 35c; 1 car, 35½c; 1 car, 36c; 1 car, 36½c; 1 car, 37c; 1 car, 37½c; 1 car, 38c; 1 car, 38½c; 1 car, 39c; 1 car, 39½c; 1 car, 40c; 1 car, 40½c; 1 car, 41c; 1 car, 41½c; 1 car, 42c; 1 car, 42½c; 1 car, 43c; 1 car, 43½c; 1 car, 44c; 1 car, 44½c; 1 car, 45c; 1 car, 45½c; 1 car, 46c; 1 car, 46½c; 1 car, 47c; 1 car, 47½c; 1 car, 48c; 1 car, 48½c; 1 car, 49c; 1 car, 49½c; 1 car, 50c; 1 car, 50½c; 1 car, 51c; 1 car, 51½c; 1 car, 52c; 1 car, 52½c; 1 car, 53c; 1 car, 53½c; 1 car, 54c; 1 car, 54½c; 1 car, 55c; 1 car, 55½c; 1 car, 56c; 1 car, 56½c; 1 car, 57c; 1 car, 57½c; 1 car, 58c; 1 car, 58½c; 1 car, 59c; 1 car, 59½c; 1 car, 60c; 1 car, 60½c; 1 car, 61c; 1 car, 61½c; 1 car, 62c; 1 car, 62½c; 1 car, 63c; 1 car, 63½c; 1 car, 64c; 1 car, 64½c; 1 car, 65c; 1 car, 65½c; 1 car, 66c; 1 car, 66½c; 1 car, 67c; 1 car, 67½c; 1 car, 68c; 1 car, 68½c; 1 car, 69c; 1 car, 69½c; 1 car, 70c; 1 car, 70½c; 1 car, 71c; 1 car, 71½c; 1 car, 72c; 1 car, 72½c; 1 car, 73c; 1 car, 73½c; 1 car, 74c; 1 car, 74½c; 1 car, 75c; 1 car, 75½c; 1 car, 76c; 1 car, 76½c; 1 car, 77c; 1 car, 77½c; 1 car, 78c; 1 car, 78½c; 1 car, 79c; 1 car, 79½c; 1 car, 80c; 1 car, 80½c; 1 car, 81c; 1 car, 81½c; 1 car, 82c; 1 car, 82½c; 1 car, 83c; 1 car, 83½c; 1 car, 84c; 1 car, 84½c; 1 car, 85c; 1 car, 85½c; 1 car, 86c; 1 car, 86½c; 1 car, 87c; 1 car, 87½c; 1 car, 88c; 1 car, 88½c; 1 car, 89c; 1 car, 89½c; 1 car, 90c; 1 car, 90½c; 1 car, 91c; 1 car, 91½c; 1 car, 92c; 1 car, 92½c; 1 car, 93c; 1 car, 93½c; 1 car, 94c; 1 car, 94½c; 1 car, 95c; 1 car, 95½c; 1 car, 96c; 1 car, 96½c; 1 car, 97c; 1 car, 97½c; 1 car, 98c; 1 car, 98½c; 1 car, 99c; 1 car, 99½c; 1 car, 100c; 1 car, 100½c; 1 car, 101c; 1 car, 101½c; 1 car, 102c; 1 car, 102½c; 1 car, 103c; 1 car, 103½c; 1 car, 104c; 1 car, 104½c; 1 car, 105c; 1 car, 105½c; 1 car, 106c; 1 car, 106½c; 1 car, 107c; 1 car, 107½c; 1 car, 108c; 1 car, 108½c; 1 car, 109c; 1 car, 109½c; 1 car, 110c; 1 car, 110½c; 1 car, 111c; 1 car, 111½c; 1 car, 112c; 1 car, 112½c; 1 car, 113c; 1 car, 113½c; 1 car, 114c; 1 car, 114½c; 1 car, 115c; 1 car, 115½c; 1 car, 116c; 1 car, 116½c; 1 car, 117c; 1 car, 117½c; 1 car, 118c; 1 car, 118½c; 1 car, 119c; 1 car, 119½c; 1 car, 120c; 1 car, 120½c; 1 car, 121c; 1 car, 121½c; 1 car, 122c; 1 car, 122½c; 1 car, 123c; 1 car, 123½c; 1 car, 124c; 1 car, 124½c; 1 car, 125c; 1 car, 125½c; 1 car, 126c; 1 car, 126½c; 1 car, 127c; 1 car, 127½c; 1 car, 128c; 1 car, 128½c; 1 car, 129c; 1 car, 129½c; 1 car, 130c; 1 car, 130½c; 1 car, 131c; 1 car, 131½c; 1 car, 132c; 1 car, 132½c; 1 car, 133c; 1 car, 133½c; 1 car, 134c; 1 car, 134½c; 1 car, 135c; 1 car, 135½c; 1 car, 136c; 1 car, 136½c; 1 car, 137c; 1 car, 137½c; 1 car, 138c; 1 car, 138½c; 1 car, 139c; 1 car, 139½c; 1 car, 140c; 1 car, 140½c; 1 car, 141c; 1 car, 141½c; 1 car, 142c; 1 car, 142½c; 1 car, 143c; 1 car, 143½c; 1 car, 144c; 1 car, 144½c; 1 car, 145c; 1 car, 145½c; 1 car, 146c; 1 car, 146½c; 1 car, 147c; 1 car, 147½c; 1 car, 148c; 1 car, 148½c; 1 car, 149c; 1 car, 149½c;

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Progress of Spanish Insurrection

Heavy Fighting in Valencia.

The City Said to be Burning.

An American Vessel Looking After One of the Pirates at Cadiz.

Spain.

DON CARLOS IN GUOINICA.

BAYONNE, August 4.—Don Carlos is in Guoinica, Biscay, seventeen miles northeast of Bilboa, and yesterday took an oath of fidelity to the privileges of the provinces.

DON ALFONSO COMMANDING THE CARLISTS.

BARCELONA, August 4.—The Carlists at Prats De Lmasnes are divided into three corps, De Alfonso commanding.

LATEST DETAILS OF NEWS.

MADRID, August 4.—Official dispatches from Valencia to-day, report that the government troops are making their way into the city. The forces advancing against Cadiz, have entered San Lucar de Barrameda, eighteen miles north of the city.

The British, Russian and German Consuls have thanked General Pairs, commanding the government troops at Seville, for the gallant conduct of his men and the protection given to foreigners and their property.

A regiment at Manresa fired upon their colonel, who left his command with a number of republican volunteers. Another regiment at the same place has dismissed its officers.

BOMBARDMENT OF VALENCIA COMMENCED.

MADRID, August 4.—In the Cortes to-day, a special committee was appointed to consider the expediency of authorizing the legal prosecution of the insurgent deputies.

The bombardment of Valencia has begun.

THE VERY LATEST.

MADRID, August 4.—The members of the revolutionary junta at Cadiz are under arrest.

The city of Grenada has surrendered to the government troops.

The province of Andalusia is completely pacified. The debate in the Cortes on the new constitution will open on Wednesday.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATION IN SEVILLE.

MADRID, August 4.—There was a large popular demonstration in Seville yesterday, in favor of the government.

AN AMERICAN WAR VESSEL TAKING A HAND AT CADIZ.

LONDON, August 4.—Advices from Cadiz to-day state that the United States steamer Shenandoah is in that harbor, and that she had ordered the frigate Villa de Madrid to abstain from hostilities. The frigate remains under the guns of the Shenandoah.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT VALENCIA—THE CITY ON FIRE.

News from Valencia, dated the 1st inst., is to the effect that cannonading at regular intervals is going on, the musketry firing is frequent, and that there has been some desperate fighting. Four companies of volunteer cavalry, under Cavalotto, the tenor, charged on the plaza, attacking the guardia civil and carabineros. The cavalry suffered heavily, but captured four barricades. The government troops occupied the village of Mislata, but were dislodged by the insurgent artillery, which was served by old soldiers, deserters from the Spanish army. The place was alternately taken and retaken, and is now burning, having been set on fire by shells from the entrenched town in Valencia.

Great enthusiasm prevails amongst the insurgent defenders of the city. The losses of the troops are heavy.

The latest advices from Valencia, dated August 2d, state that the bombardment of the city by the government troops was expected to begin on Friday, but was deferred, the Commander being unable to get the mortars in position. A regular mortar fire was delivered this morning, without doing much damage. A few citizens were killed, and the church of San Sebastian injured by bombs from the government battery.

A serious combat took place in Masanasa, a village near Valencia, between the insurgents and government troops, and the volunteers. One hundred and fifty men were killed.

The latest dispatch from Madrid states that an important seizure of arms was made there to-day.

England.

BISHOP WILBERFORCE'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, August 5, 6 A. M.—The Bishop of Ely will succeed the late Dr. Wilberforce as Bishop of Winchester.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Occurred last night between Ashton and Manchester, by which eighteen persons were injured, but none killed outright.

Italy.

FLEET ORDERED TO CARTAGENA.

ROME, August 4.—A fleet of Italian war vessels has been ordered to proceed to Cartagena, to protect Italian subjects there and co-operate with foreign vessels in whatever measures may be deemed necessary.

Turkey.

"A NEW LOAN TO BE NEGOTIATED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 4.—The Porte yesterday signed a contract for raising a loan of 25,000,000. The issuing price is to be 54, and the interest six per cent. One per cent. is to be added to the sinking fund. No commission or charges to be paid.

France.

RECONCILIATION OF THE ORLEANISTS AND ORLEANISTS.

PARIS, August 4.—There is no longer any doubt that the Count De Paris has gone to visit the Count De Chambord. He arrived in Vienna to-day, and was received by the Emperor Francis Joseph. There is much excitement here over the circumstance, in view of the reconciliation between the Bourbon and Orleans branches, to which this proceeding points. The vigilance commissions of the Left and extreme Left of the Assembly both condemn the step, and are prepared to call the leading members of their respective parties together when the time comes to take action.

The Conservatives have elected a majority of members of the General Councils in the departments of Savoy, Eura and Orne, and the Radicals have carried the elections in Decome and the lower Loire.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, August 4.—The Bourse bons has issued an order closing the public gardens in the city at nine in the evening.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 4.—The steamship Kron Prinz Freiderich Wilhelm, from New York, has arrived.

PLYMOUTH, August 4.—The steamship Priala, from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, August 4.—The steamships Italia, Wisconsin and City of Chester, from New York, and the Scandinavian, from Quebec, have arrived out.

Venitian Newsboys.

One year ago, there were no daily newspapers published in Venice, whilst there are now three quite prosperous daily journals. Their rivalry has led to the introduction of those sure marks of commercial and industrial prosperity, the newsboys. These youngsters, a year ago, aspired to nothing beyond the sale of matches and shell bracelets, and made their appeals to the strangers with a whine, or the exhibition of their wares, or other purchases by exciting sympathy. Now they strut about as independent and unabashed as the Baltimore newsboy, shouting *La Gazetta, La Stanga, &c.*, as if their calling had suddenly become an important class in the community. Instead of the whining plaints of their match dayers they are full of spirit and wit, and converse with the stranger chaser. They have even become importers of foreign goods, and have on sale, for their English, American and German customers. *Galignani's Messenger, the Daily Telegraph, the Swiss Times*, and the *Neue Frei Presse*. There are also that other sure evidence of a growing city, the book fiend, who has stationed himself on the corners of all the principal thoroughfares. Venice also has its telegraph and cable, and is in momentary communication with the outside world. In a thousand years of war and strife to maintain its supremacy, it is now reaping the fruits of peace under the banner of 'united Italy,' free at last from Austrian rule. Venice, Victor Emanuel, years of Austria, and involuntarily scowls if he is asked if he can speak the German language.—*C. C. Fulton in Baltimore American.*

ADDITIONAL RIVER DI-PATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—River twelve feet and rising. Arrived—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling.

Lo-isville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 4.—River stationary, with four feet three inches in the canal, and two feet six inches in the pass down the falls. Arrived—Nick Longworth and Charmer, Cincinnati. Departed—Nick Longworth and Charmer, Cincinnati.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, August 4.—Weather clear and cool in the morning, warm at noon; thermometer 63 to 82. The river has fallen six inches. Port list: Up—Courier, 6 A. M.; Roberts, 9 A. M.; Morning Star, 10 A. M.; Bowling Green, 2 P. M. Down, Haven and barges, 9 A. M.; Arkansas Belle, 5 P. M. Business light.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., August 4.—Arrived—Wild Duck, Pittsburgh, 1 P. M.; Grand Tower, Memphis, 2 P. M.; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Dan Able, Memphis; Grand Tower, St. Louis, 4 P. M.; City of Helena, St. Louis. The Glencoe is aground at Osceola, being assisted by the Belle Memphis. The Grand Tower lightened the R. E. Lee over Osceola bar. The river has fallen nine inches. Weather clear; mercury 74.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 4.—Arrived—Julia, Vicksburg; Clinton, Ft. Madison; Kellogg, New Orleans; Labarge, Missouri river; Jennie Johnson, Keokuk; Josie, Cairo; Innovator, Tennessee river; Future City, New Orleans; City of Chester, Memphis. River falling pretty fast; clear and cool.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, August 4.—Departed—Ella Hughes, Cairo. There are twenty-nine inches on the shoals. Weather clear and pleasant.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 4.—Weather clear and pleasant. River falling slowly. Departed—Lady Gay, Cairo; Vicksburg, Vicksburg; City of Helena, St. Louis; to-day, R. E. Lee, New Orleans; Belle Memphis, St. Louis.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, August 4.—Clear and hot. The river continues to fall, with less than 2 feet. No arrivals or departures.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, August 4.—Down—Toile, Bart Able; no boats up. Weather clear and warm. River falling.

Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, La., August 4.—Weather cloudy and cool this forenoon. Rain shower this afternoon. River fell five inches in forty-eight hours. No arrivals or departures on the river. Departed to day—Southwestern, New Orleans; no departures.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 4.—Arrived—Mary Miller, Cincinnati; no departures. Weather cloudy; thermometer 91.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 4.—Cotton dull; sales 400 bales; good ordinary 17½c; low middlings 18½c; middling 18¾c; middling Orleans 19c; receipts 521 bales; exports—coastwise 1,756 bales; stock 21,899 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, August 4.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 16c; net receipts 191 bales; exports—coastwise 183 bales; sales 50 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, August 4.—Market dull with light offerings; middlings 18½c; net receipts 326 bales; exports—coastwise 567 bales; sales 300 bales; stock 1,418 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, August 4.—Market dull, nominal and unsettled; no reliable quotations; receipts 417 bales; exports—coastwise 418 bales; continent 36 bales; sales 100 bales; stock 3,967 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, August 4.—Market irregular; middlings 18½c; net receipts 37 bales; exports—coastwise 309 bales; sales 221 bales.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, August 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,407 head. Market opened dull and closed moderately active and a shade firmer, with sales of fair to choice shipping steers at $5 25@5 85; corn fed Texans and Cherokees $4 65@5 00; common to good cows at $2 25@3 25; shipments, 2,772 head. Hogs—Receipts, 6,626 head; market quiet and unchanged; fair to good heavy grades $4 20@4 50; good to choice light $4 10@4 85; shipments, 6,995 head.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

Seaside Soundings—A Religious Resort by the Sea—The Martha's Vineyard Camp Meeting Association—A community of Methodists ing Association—A community of Methodists for Summer Worship and Recreation—A few Facts and Figures—Kindred and Rival Companies—Cheap Homes, Plenty of Sea Air and Fresh Water—The Intoxicating Cup Under the Feet of Evangelical Religion—A Sober and a Prayerful People—Something About the Island—Arrival of an Excursion of Iron and Railroad Men from the Banks of the Delaware.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

VINEYARD GROVE, ISLAND OF MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASSACHUSETTS, July 28, 1873.

But a few hours' sail from the narrow spit of land which forms the southeastern portion of the State of Massachusetts is a cluster of beautifully wooded and gracefully undulating islands. Their low shores and gradually lifting hill-tops, covered with the verdure of forest and vine, viewed from the deck of any of the hundreds of vessels, small and great, which daily ride the billows of the blue Atlantic, present a picture of marine and island scenery unsurpassed anywhere along our extensive coast line. Tradition says that these islands were once owned by the father of three daughters and one of those early landed proprietors who left their native land soon after the founding of the pilgrim colony at Plymouth Rock, and became the possessors of vast estates in the new world. The father determined to distribute the islands among his daughters as their portion in his estate. Accordingly the eldest, Martha, having the first choice, took the largest and most beautiful, which received the name of Martha's Vineyard from the quantity of wild grapes which grew there. The second daughter, Elizabeth, chose the group to the northwestward nearer the main land, which received the name of Elizabeth Islands. The youngest daughter, Nancy, had no alternative but to take the storm beaten island to the southeast and further out in the wild Atlantic. From the fact of Nancy having no choice in the apportionment, the island was appropriately named Nancy-took-it, or since corrupted into Nantucket.

Each of these islands has since become celebrated. The whale fleets and hardy sailors of Nantucket have carried the flag of our country to every sea, and have earned a world-wide celebrity for daring and success. Peaceful Island, one of the Elizabeth group, recently presented by the late owner, Mr. Anderson, to Professor Agassiz, has already been occupied for the purposes of learning. At this insular retreat the devotees and students of science can pursue their studies apart from the distractions of the world. Martha's Vineyard has also acquired a prominence, peculiar and distinct, as the summer resort for a class of people in moderate circumstances, or those in pursuit of virtuous, rational recreation during the heated term. As a summer resort this beautiful island has many attractions for that class of our population who make religion the conspicuous and guiding influence of their lives. Each place of seaside, rural or medical resort, during the months of July and August, has its characteristics. Newport is thronged with aristocratic nonentities, titled ambassadors, diplomatic ministers, attachees and lacquey, and that unsatic class, foreign and domestic, known as dudes. Long Branch and Saratoga are emphatically the resorts of the sporting world, and Atlantic City and Cape May attract a host of loafers, who take recreation as a matter of business, and enjoy themselves with business energy and brevity. Lenford, with its beasts-imparting waters, and Cresson with its invigorating mountain airs, have, again, another class, who resort thither for quiet pleasure and recuperation. So it might be said of the thousand and one competitors for the transitory favor of our great American world of fashion and pleasure. But the insular summer resort is different from everything else. It affords no terrace or comfortable homes with sea air blowing in from the Atlantic on all sides, green grass, shade of trees, rational enjoyments and quiet, healthful existence.

Some forty years ago, Jeremiah Pease, of Edgartown, one of the settlers on the island leased a beautiful grove of oaks, then the property of William Butler to be used for the purposes of a camp meeting of the Methodist Church people residing in this section. Previously these religious gatherings in this region had been held at Falmouth Monument and Sandwich, on the mainland, and once on this island on the west side of Holmes' Hole. The site selected by Mr. Pease, in order to commemorate the Christian uses contemplated in the lease, received the name of "Wesleyan Grove," and was situated near what was known by the seamen on the coast as the East Chop of Vineyard Sound. The first camp meeting in Wesleyan Grove commenced on August 24, 1835, and the meetings have been held during a term of seven to ten days in the latter part of August every year since, except in 1845, when they were removed to Westport. From what a small beginning these now popular camp meetings began may be judged, when it is stated, that the first organized of what was known as the "preacher's tent" and nine smaller tents for the accommodation of the few faithful followers of Wesley who had assembled here for religious worship and praise. This pioneer association, within the past few years, has been supplemented by two kindred associations, the Martha's Vineyard Camp Meeting Association, and the Vineyard Grove or Highland Company. The earlier association preserves its local character, while the two latter are regularly incorporated companies under the laws of the State of Massachusetts. The Camp Meeting Association possesses sixty acres of beautifully situated grove, thirty-five acres of which are occupied by eight hundred structures of all kinds, five hundred of which are cottages. There are in all eight hundred lots, which pay an annual rental. There are accommodations for at least ten thousand persons on the camp ground, and during the camp meeting season in August, when opens the latter part of August of each year, no less than twenty-five thousand people are congregated, sheltered, and fed on the ground. At this moment, at least five thousand have already established themselves here. The grounds of the association are not marked out into lots have been beautifully laid out in parks, circles, avenues and walks. The administration of the affairs of the Association is composed of the preachers and tent masters of the New England and New Bedford Districts of the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The President of the Association changes annually is taken from one of the Presiding Elders of the two districts. There are also a Secretary, Treasurer, Board of Directors and Resident Agent, elected annually by the Association. The yearly expenses of the Camp Meeting Association amount to about six thousand dollars, four thousand of which is derived from rental of lots and the balance from various other sources. The Island was appropriately named Nancy-took-it, or since corrupted into Nantucket.

The Highland Company is a summer day from the main land, being a delightful sail of about an hour and a half to two hours, including landings on the way, according to the wind. The point of the summer season the voyage is delightful. These Highlands are the first land sighted by the mariner with the railroads for Boston, Providence and Fall river and thence to all parts of the United States. They are also the first land sighted during the passage between Wood's Holes and the island, making close connection at the former place with the old Colony Railroad for Boston, and the Clinton and Fitchburg Railroad for Providence, Worcester, and Fitchburg and other points. The best time made on this route is about eight miles. There is also a sea route to New Bedford and Fall River, Mallory's line of steamers which make semi-weekly trips each way, leaving New York and Portland respectively on Tuesday and Friday, in the afternoon, arriving on the following morning at the New York steamer wharf on the island, within a mile of the camp ground. There are also two excursion steamers, besides a number of sailing craft, which carry parties to all points among the islands and on the main coast. A number of smacks are also to be had by those who deigns in piscatorial sports. The Highland Company is the most being well worthy of the tossing which a person gets in pursuit of this excellent fish. Excursion tickets to the camp ground, good till the first day of October, are sold at but little more than half the regular fare. The Highland Company has also most of the towns on the lines of the railroads in New England.

Adjoining the grounds of the Camp Meeting Association on the northwest, is the property of the Vineyard Grove, or Highland Company, which for about two hundred and fifty acres, seventy acres of which are grove. The object of this company is the same as that of the Camp Meeting Association, and although it was incorporated but three or four years ago, already about twenty-five cottages and two society tents have been erected on the grounds. The company's lands have been artistically laid out in lots and form a capital square, with broad avenues and a number of parks. A fine, large hotel, called the Highland House, has been erected by the company at the Camp Meeting boundary, and is constantly thronged with visitors. On the east of the lands contiguous to the Camp Meeting ground, lies the property of the Oak Bluff Land and Wharf Company, comprising ninety acres of grove, and fronting on Vineyard Sound. There is a large hotel called the Sea View House, which cost a hundred thousand dollars, and about three hundred cottages have been erected. This corporation is not strictly under the jurisdiction of the Methodist Church, but have erected a most beautiful chapel and bell tower of the rustic Gothic style of architecture, costing some ten or twelve thousand dollars, and open to preachers of different evangelical denominations. This company has its own wharf, which is known as the Oak Bluff Landing.

One of the characteristic feature of this resort is to furnish cheap homes for Christian people, who desire to enjoy themselves in a rational way. The lots of the Oak Bluff Company are sold subject to certain moral and sobriety restrictions. The building average 20 by 40 feet on the camp meeting ground, 30 by 65 feet at Oak Bluff, and 25 by 70 on the Highlands. The cottages range in price from $1,000 to $7,000 at the Highlands and Oak Bluff, which includes the cost of the lots and $500 to $5,000 on the camp ground, where the land is merely leased.

The view of Vineyard Sound on a summer day from the water front of the grounds of all of the three companies, is charming in the extreme. Scores of vessels deck the broad expanse of the Sound, and constantly shifting and appearing and disappearing along the horizon present an almost endless panorama of the ever white winged commerce. The Sound is the main water highway between the mouth of New York and the Middle States from the Passamaquoddy Bay to the capes of the Chesapeake. It is estimated that not less than twenty thousand sail annually pass through the Sound. As many as three hundred have been counted in a single day. The camp meeting carefully terminates the season at Martha's Vineyard and it is stated that at least sixty thousand persons have participated in it from the first of July to the first of October. After the camp meeting, however, the people still live. From all parts of the country are coming to be met here.

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Adjoining the grounds of the Camp Meeting Association on the northwest, is the property of the Vineyard Grove, or Highland Company, which for about two hundred and fifty acres, seventy acres of which are grove. The object of this company is the same as that of the Camp Meeting Association, and although it was incorporated but three or four years ago, already about twenty-five cottages and two society tents have been erected on the grounds. The company's lands have been artistically laid out in lots and form a capital square, with broad avenues and a number of parks. A fine, large hotel, called the Highland House, has been erected by the company at the Camp Meeting boundary, and is constantly thronged with visitors. On the east of the lands contiguous to the Camp Meeting ground, lies the property of the Oak Bluff Land and Wharf Company, comprising ninety acres of grove, and fronting on Vineyard Sound. There is a large hotel called the Sea View House, which cost a hundred thousand dollars, and about three hundred cottages have been erected. This corporation is not strictly under the jurisdiction of the Methodist Church, but have erected a most beautiful chapel and bell tower of the rustic Gothic style of architecture, costing some ten or twelve thousand dollars, and open to preachers of different evangelical denominations. This company has its own wharf, which is known as the Oak Bluff Landing.

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CITY MATTERS

PATRONS of the COMMERCIAL leaving the city for the summer months, can have the paper mailed regularly to them by leaving word at the counting room.

"Independent Labor Movement."

The Executive Committee of the "Independent Labor Movement," met last evening, and, it is reported, decided to place a full legislative ticket in the field. Other nominations, it is understood, are spoken of if they may hereafter be deemed advisable. The time of making the nominations has not been announced.

The Wrestling Match.

The wrestling match for five hundred dollars between Michael Dunn and Joseph Lowe, was attempted at Friendship park, yesterday afternoon, but a claim of foul was made, and it is reported that it broke up in a row, which for a time threatened serious consequences. John Grant, who was chosen referee, will decide to-night, between the contestants.

Death of a Printer.

Mr. Bernard Kennedy, for eight years past employed as a type setter on the *Chronicle*, died yesterday, at his residence on Hazel street, after a short illness from typhoid fever. He was an excellent workman, a good citizen, and a genial and affable gentleman. He was in his thirty-seventh year, and leaves a widow and four children. The family have the sincere sympathy of all who know them. The loss of so kind and industrious a father will be irreparable to the stricken family.

Runaway on Grant Street.

A boy named Mulvaney, while riding a horse from the direction of the Union Depot to the stable of O'Neill & Reilly, on Grant street, was put to the risk of his life. At Seventh avenue the horse took fright and ran away toward the Monongahela river, but boy being a fine rider, succeeded in having him pass Grant street, when the boy cried for help, and the horse was stopped before he got to the river. Near Water street the boy was thrown off but did not suffer serious injury.

Three Charges.

John Baker made informations before Alderman McMasters charging Adam and Fred Suter, brothers, with felonious assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery, and carrying deadly weapons. The parties reside on Mt. Washington and a difficulty occurred there between them on Sunday evening. It is alleged that the defendants attempted to shoot the complainant, but that his gun missed fire. When he reached the house, the indiscriminate of the affair burst upon him, and when his wife looked at his pale face, and bare head, and dust-begrimed clothes, and asked him what was the matter, he said, "Nothing was the matter, only he was afraid he would be too late for church," and appeared to be much relieved to find that he wasn't.—*Danbury News.*

CALIFORNIA wheat has suddenly become a most important export, and it doubtless affects considerably the wheat market of the Northwest. The exports from San Francisco for the year ending with June last were 16,400,000 bushels, which is more than double the exports of any previous year, and seven times those of the preceding year. The crop of the present season is reckoned to be about as large as last year's, and that this grain on the market is the greater from the fact that nearly every bushel goes to Europe, which is almost the only possible market for California wheat, Asia not being a wheat consumer, and the freight to the consuming countries of Europe being so great as making the market an unprofitable one to the Pacific coast (the grain goes around the Horn in sailing vessels), and the lack of profitable return freight giving but a trifling home demand. Thus, with a wheat product barely more than a fifteenth of the annual consumption of the United States, California affords half of our wheat exports. The great market of the Upper Mississippi valley is in the Northeast United States, and only its secondary market in Europe. An increase in the California production of the rate of the last ten years would be needed to come would make it the great source of supply for Europe, and probably limit the more Eastern States to a home market almost entirely.

Railroad Accident.

Michael Doherty, manager of O'Hara coal mines, at McDonald Station, on the Pan Handle Railroad, was run over yesterday morning while attempting to get off a freight train. Two of the wheels ran over his hip, crushing it fearfully. The injured man was taken to Noblestown, where his injuries were attended to. His recovery is somewhat donotful.

—Since writing the above we learn that Drs. Walters and Sewall were summoned from this city and found the unfortunate man much prostrated from the shock. The left hip was found to be crushed over the hip and they performed an amputation. There are slight hopes for his recovery.

The Mayor's Office Receipts.

Mayor Blackmore yesterday paid into the City Treasury $14,870 54 being the receipts to the city from that source for the quarter ending August 1st. The monthly receipts were as follows: May $5,114 14, June $5,156 40, and July $4,668 00.

The receipts for the month of July are shown as follows:

Licensed fortetures	$4,368 25
Licenses, pawn and switch	300 00
Total	$4,668 25

This does not include jail receipts, which have not yet been collected for July.

Funeral of the Late Robert Orr.

The funeral of Mr. Robert Orr was very largely attended yesterday afternoon. Among those who composed the cortege were some of our oldest and most respectable citizens. Mr. Orr was held in great esteem by the inhabitants of these cities generally for his integrity, honesty and truthfulness as a merchant, his devotion as a Christian, and his untiring energy as a philanthropist. The beautiful words of eulogy pronounced yesterday by his pastor, Rev. John Gillespie, in whose congregation he was a constant and faithful member, will be heard and heartily endorsed by the large assemblage who heard them. Universal regret is expressed at the sudden removal of Mr. Orr, and the afflicted and bereaved family have the sincere sympathy of the community.

Fire at an Oil Refinery.

About half-past seven o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was given from box 55, located on Butler street, near the Sharpsburg bridge. The engines of the district called, together with the Chief and Assistant Engineer, started to the locality, but in getting there risked horses, vehicles and men. Butler street, as is known, is being graded at the East End, and it is in such a condition as to render it almost impassable. When the firemen did arrive there they found a tar tank of the American Oil Refining Company to be on fire, but no water could be had. The Chief Engineer, therefore, had large numbers of cattle. It is said that the British General Howe at one time landed on the island with thirty thousand troops in order to procure a supply of beef for his army. At present, however, almost the only supplies for the support of residents are brought by boat from the mainland. Three-fourths of the island is covered with a forest of low-oak and the supplies procured from an abundance of wild grapes. The highest land is on the western end of the island, Prospect Hill, which commands a fine view of a height of nearly four hundred feet. An abundance of excellent soft water is to be had at a depth of from eight to fifty feet. There are no large streams. On last Sunday the people of this migratory community were interested in noticing the arrival of a large and distinguished party of iron and railroad men from Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The party arrived by way of their own steamer, the William E. Gladwish, a vessel of superior model and finish. They are on a tour of inspection and pleasure along the New England coast, and previous to reaching this place had visited Providence and New Bedford. The party started from here to Nantucket, Salem, Boston and Portland.

The following were among the gentlemen composing the passengers of the steamer:

Charles Parish, President Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company.

John Taylor Johnson, President Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.

E. W. Clark, President Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., and two sons.

Hon. John Lesserieg, Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Samuel Bonnell, Jr., coal operator, New York.

S. M. Williams, Auditor Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company.

Frederick A. Potts, coal operator, New York.

General Charles Albright, Mauch Chunk, Pa., member of Congress at large.

Gen. J. J. Wistar, Manager of Canals of Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and President of the Delaware and Raritan Canal.

Col. R. E. Ricker, Superintendent of Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, and W. W. Stearns of same company.

J. E. Wootten, General Superintendent of the Reading Railroad.

N. R. Browne, President of Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Philadelphia.

W. E. Gladwish, Vice President Eastern Transportation Company, N. Y.

E. C. Coxe, Manager of Rolling Mills of Reading Railroad Company.

Hon. Garrick M. Harding, Judge of the Supreme Court, Luzerne county, Pa.

Hon. Henry W. Palmer, Wilkesbarre, member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention.

Hon. Charles L. Lamberton, Col. Washington Lee, Stanley Woodward, Esq., (son of Chief Justice Woodward,) Capt. Dennis, Henry M. Hoyt and Hon. E. L. Dana, all of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

DEB. R. K.

Handing a Snapping Turtle by the Wrong End.

A man named Gilsey, who by strict economy and severe industry, has succeeded in getting his family a little place, free of incumbrance, was fishing in Still river, near the Beaver Brook mills, on Sunday afternoon. After sitting on the bank for a couple of hours, without catching anything, he was gratified to see, on a flat stone in the water, a snapping turtle sunning itself. The butt-end of the turtle was toward him, and he thought he would capture it; but while he was looking for a place to step, the turtle gravely turned around without his knowledge, and when he